THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The American Constitution and the Chinese Republic

By Robert McElroy

Naval Limitation and America in the Far East

China as a Teacher of Christianity

The Movement to Protect and Encourage American Exporters

By Wm. G. Marvin

評論報 密勒氏

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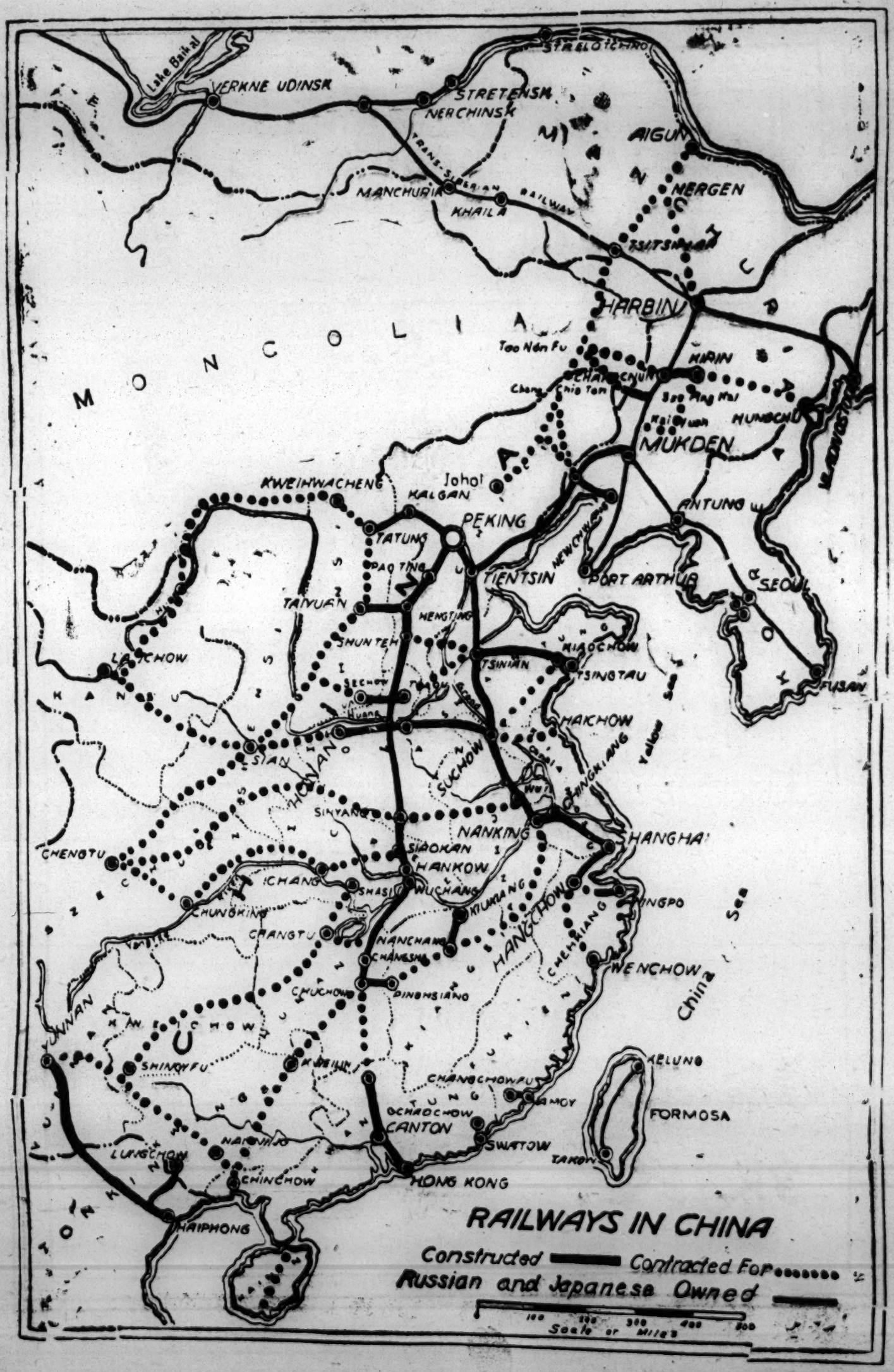
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THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL on the British-American debt question appeared originally in the *National Review*, a British publication, but is reprinted herewith from the *Living Age*, (New York):

"Many Americans cultivate sentimentalism with their British friends, who reciprocate in kind, and between the two a highly artificial atmosphere is created that is fruitful of subsequent misunderstandings. The Americans, as a practical people, don't mean this flapdoodle seriously, nor have they any desire to mislead us; and they cannot contain their astonishment or indignation when they eventually open the *Spectator* to discover that some casual remark about Shakespeare or Milton has been transposed by 'blood is thicker than water' enthusiasts into a passionate plea for some mighty 'English Speaking' development, which has about as much chance of materializing as, say, an alliance between Jupiter and Saturn.

"British statesmen of engaging personality, who gracefully skim the surface of Washington society and who are *persona gratissima* everywhere, necessarily imbibe an erroneous impression of the possibilities of practical politics. They do not come in contact with the effective public opinion of the United States, to which all Washington politicians are amenable, and which, in the long run, determines what they can and shall do as opposed to what they can't and shan't do. Everyone with so much as a bowing acquaintance with real America—the only America that counts and the one we have to reckon with—has long since been aware that the single question on which there is agreement, if not unanimity, from New York to San Francisco, is that John Bull should pay up, to the uttermost farthing, the debt which our reckless, feckless government contracted during the war, on terms so unfavorable that inquiry is called for as to how and why we placed this deadly weapon in the hands of a commercial competitor that would not fail to use it."

SHANGHAI IS THE HAPPY hunting ground for what is known in America as the "fly-by-night" advertising scheme, and it would be difficult to estimate the amount of good money that is wasted every year by Shanghai merchants in this way. A recent venture of this kind issued here

carried advertising from practically every reputable firm in the city and netted the promoters more than $3,000 profit, and this at a time when merchants are cutting expenses to the very bone in order to survive at all. Promoters of these advertising schemes usually use the friendship appeal and the poor merchant confronted with the advertisement of his competitor, is practically forced to pay the price and the price runs anywhere from $5 to $150 for an advertisement which usually is not worth the paper it is printed on. Solicitors for these schemes are usually very glib and reckless with figures, witness one this week who claimed his publication would be read every day by 50,000 Chinese and more than 5,000 missionaries. He used the religious appeal. But whether the appeal is religious, fraternal or just mere bunk, merchants of Shanghai should follow a method of protecting themselves now in general use in the United States and possibly in other countries. It is usually handled through the Chamber of Commerce which appoints a standing committee on advertising. When the promoter of one of these "fly-by-night" schemes approaches a merchant for advertising he is referred to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber's secretary then hands the proposition to the advertising committee and if approved the promoter is given a statement to this effect and he proceeds with it. If the advertising committee upon investigation finds that the scheme has no merit as legitimate advertising, it is simply turned down and that ends it. The American, British and other chambers of commerce in Shanghai might adopt this plan with considerable profit to their individual members. It is not intended to imply that all advertising not placed in publications is not legitimate advertising. Legitimate advertising takes many forms such as newspaper and magazine advertising, circular letters, catalogues, posters and wall boards, novelties and so on. What we mean by "fly-by-night" advertising is the scheme which is not permanent, but which uses contributions from merchants in the good name of advertising for financing something which is being promoted by some individual or society but which has no permanent advertising value. This is a matter which we take pleasure in referring to the chambers of commerce in Shanghai in the belief that it will be popular with the members of the chambers for they will thereby save many thousands of dollars annually which they can either donate to worthy charities or place in their reserves for a rainy day.

AS THE VOTE for the "Twelve Greatest" pours in it becomes increasingly interesting to analyze the results. In last Saturday's "*Weekly Review*" the twelve top men were as follows:

1. Wang Chung-hui.
2. Sun Yat-sen.
3. Wellington Koo.
4. Wu Pei-fu.
5. Feng Yu-hsiang.
6. Chang Chien.
7. Tsai Yuan-pei.
8. Yen Hsih-shan.
9. C. T. Wang.
10. Chen Chiung-ming.
11. David Yui.
12. W. W. Yen.

This list will probably be modified by subsequent voting, but it stands as representative of opinion of intelligent Chinese and a very few foreigners on the personality of the leaders of this country. Most notable is the fact that five of the twelve men are foreign educated, principally in the United States. Four are militarists, although in every case, the man selected has been advertised, even if the case cannot be proved, as a "good" militarist. Yen and Feng have been termed "model" governors and Wu Pei-fu and Chen Chiung-ming have been called saviors of the country. A sufficiently large number of Chinese believe them to be worthy of inclusion among the twelve greatest. Of educators, only Tsai Yuan-pei has as large a following as the militarists. Hu Suh can only muster 71 votes and Chang Po-ling only 13. Their votes will probably increase when more students have been heard from, but the fact remains that when this analysis was made their vote was low. Surprising also is the fact that of the public leaders only Chang Chien comes to the fore; the other well known characters hardly approach the twelfth in the list.

The position of Wang Chung-hui is startling. He heads the list by a fair margin and his position grows better as new ballots come in. It was expected that Sun Yat-sen would easily lead in such a poll, but apparently the Premier is more popular. It is perhaps a tribute to the scrupulous honesty, the unswerving service to the public weal of Dr. Wang. Furthermore, it must be noted that Dr. Wang is a young man and that he rises to great heights in a nation where age and career have been such determinants in a man's position. Liang Shih-yi, Yeh Kung-cho, Chow Tzse-chi, Liang Chi-chao, Hsiung Hsih-ling, Sun Hung-yi, Hsu Hsih-chang, the great men of yester-year have all disappeared entirely or have received only small votes. Is it possible that they are so soon forgotten? Is it possible that the younger generation does not even remember their names?

Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang have recently been advertised as men of little popularity. There has apparently been a propaganda against them, for in spite of the much advertised unpopularity of both, one reaches third and the other ninth place out of about seventy-five names. Apparently they are more popular than George Chien Hsu and Kan Yu-wei, for example, who on other occasions might have been near the top of the list had a plebiscite been taken. How is popularity gauged in China? What do the foreigners really know about the position of a Chinese among his own people? How much can be accepted as truth of the news read and the rumors we hear?

Chinese College Men to Be Guests of American University Club

A reception and entertainment has been planned by the American University Club of Shanghai in honor of the American Returned Students' Club, for the evening of November 17, at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai at 9:30 o'clock.

The program includes three numbers to be given from the Shriner's Minstrel Show. Tickets for the members of the American University Club may be obtained from F. H. Kreis, J. C. Shengle, F. J. Courtney, George B. Fowler, B. A. Padon, Mark Hanna, George Browne, and Dr. Thomas B. Dunn. A meeting of the executive committee was held at the Union Club on Monday.

Naval Limitation and America in the Far East

(From the *Chicago Tribune*, September 17, 1922.)

The American people were proud of the Washington conference and well pleased with its results, as they understood them. With that opinion we have no disposition to quarrel, for we share it in the main. We came out of a trade with England more nearly even than at any time since Grant was president. But it is of first rate importance that we as a people understand what the results are and what they necessarily imply. Have we got that far? It is more than doubtful.

The naval limitation treaty, we believe, is taken for more than it is, and in some important respects, for less. Probably most Americans assume that it establishes a naval ratio comprehensive of our naval strength. It does not. It checks building in capital ships. It does not check costly expenditure and intense rivalry in the elements of naval strength which are increasing in importance year by year and may be the decisive factor in wars of the future.

That is fairly obvious. What is less realized is that the treaty radically alters the naval position of the United States. It eliminates us as a naval power in the eastern Pacific, leaving Japan probably supreme, or at least dominant, with Great Britain as a partial check.

Limitation has two phases, that of mobile force and that of bases. The latter are as essential as the former. The treaty deprives us of the right to establish bases on our possessions in the east, and with the limitation of our capital ships, puts us in a position in which only defensive operations for the protection of our home waters is possible.

The treaty, while it ostensibly fixes a ratio of 5-3 in capital ships, leaves Japan supreme in Asiatic waters, because Japan, under the provision as to bases, may maintain the bases necessary to control not only her home waters, but access to the Asiatic mainland. Great Britain, under the status quo recognized by article XIX. of the treaty, has an important base at Hongkong and Kowloon, on the mainland opposite, and she has bases eastward. But the United States cannot strengthen her inadequate bases in the Philippine Islands or at Guam, while Japan can effectively attack them. For the same reason, the United States cannot exert naval pressure for the defense of any interest in China.

We are not contending that this is contrary to our vital interests, considering them as a whole. We do not think any interest we possess in the far east would compensate us for the maintenance of a fleet and naval and military establishment great enough to overcome the natural advantages of a great Asiatic power and permit us to defeat her on her own battle ground. Neither do we assert that we have lost all means of bringing pressure to bear for the protection or advancement of our interests in the Far East. Combinations are possible. Trade and finance are potent instruments of defense and offense. But we do point out that it is necessary, if we are to avoid serious blunders, to understand our situation and to form our foreign policies in conformity to our conditions.

A nation which does not shape its policy in consistency with its means of enforcing that policy, or does not provide itself with means of enforcement appropriate to its policies, is headed for trouble and sooner or later will overtake it.

The very men who wreck our army and navy to make an ostentatious show of economy will as readily upon occasion preach antagonism toward a great armed nation, smug in the assurance that they will never go to war.

The men who will have to fight if trouble comes should compel the politicians to keep their policies within the means created to support them.

The American Constitution and the Chinese Republic*

BY ROBERT MCELROY, PH. D., LL.D.

ONE hundred and thirty-five years ago, forty Americans, some native born, some alien born, but all alike Americans, affixed their names to the document which we reverence as the Constitution of the United States of America. The same day Washington transmitted the text to Congress, with the words, "It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. . . . It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved."

Fortunately these signers did not feel that the work was over because the draft was drawn and signed, but faced consciously and courageously the fight which they knew to be imminent in every state, before the surrender of any item of independent sovereignty.

In the end, the Constitution triumphed and America became a nation. But, reckoning from July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, it took us thirteen years to establish a stable government, a fact which should preach patience to those who expect quick action from a vast nation like China, whose enormous population is just beginning to catch a vision of a government higher than autocracy.

Unmindful of the troubled history of our own early days, we too readily cry failure as we read Peking dispatches declaring: "Attempt to revive popular government in China is on the verge of collapse. . . . Military leaders are openly defying the government; Cabinet ministers are refusing to assume the responsibilities of their posts; the Treasury is empty."

We forget that in 1783, seven years after our Declaration of Independence, eighty drunken soldiers drove our Congress out of Philadelphia, while the people of that city, then numbering 32,000 souls, looked on in silence or in open mockery.

We forget that a year later a French agent, after searching vainly for the American Congress, reported to his government: "There is in America no general government, neither Congress, nor president, nor head of any administrative department." We forget that we, too, knew what it was to see the finger of scorn, and to hear the disheartening cry, "You cannot succeed."

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* Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the China Society of America.

Certainly we owe no item of such success as we have attained to those prophets of evil who insisted that we surrender at discretion before firing a shot. Our nation is a monument to faith, not to pessimism, and our success with the vastly greater international problems which now confront us will likewise be a monument to those who have faith in the principles which made us a nation out of the blood of all races and kindreds and tongues.

But though we have done much toward securing a place in the sun for those ideals which we hold in trust for all humanity, much more remains to be done. Real and final security will be gained, not upon the basis of our success alone, but upon the basis of world-wide adoption of liberal government, the general establishment in international relations of the principles which have given peace among American states.

In view of this fact, we are properly thinking less today of the one hundred and thirty-five years that have passed than of the one hundred and thirty-five years that began when we joined the Allies as the avowed champion of the right of men everywhere "to choose their own ways of life and of obedience."

The problem of the year 1787 was how to join in effective union thirteen states with a common faith in representative government, to the end that the people thereof might have peace. The problem of the year 1922 is how to join in effective union fifty odd nations, many of whom know little and care less about representative government. In the face of that problem it most vitally concerns us whether the largest and most potential of them all, China, succeeds or fails in her attempt to establish a representative republic. It is important, not alone to China, but to all nations, that she be not called a failure before she has failed. It is our future, as well as hers, which hangs in the balance as the vast unwieldy bulk of China struggles toward the light.

Gouverneur Morris was right when he informed his colleagues in the Convention of 1787 that he sat, not alone as a representative of Americans, but of the whole human race; for, he said, "the whole human race will be affected by the proceedings of this Convention."

History has seen, already, the fulfilment of that daring prophecy. No modern nation has remained unaffected by the ideals of our Constitution. Even the Constitution of the new Republic of Germany, according to Hugo Preuss, its reputed author, "in many fundamental institutions, is akin to them."

But China, more definitely, more openly and more unreservedly than any other nation, has declared her intention of taking our Constitution as a model for her own. According to a Peking Associated Press dispatch of August 2, the Chinese Cabinet has definitely announced that "Parliament and President Li Yuan-hung are in complete agreement over the adoption of a permanent Constitution for China similar to that of the United States." And in a recent letter to President Edmunds of the Canton Christian College, President Li himself says: "To fit men for citizenship under the form of government of which your country is the inspiration, every aid should be summoned to our assistance."

This is a call which goes deeper than the oft-repeated cry for bread. China is facing today, upon a scale unprecedented, unexampled, the task of enthroning the very ideals of which our Constitution is the inspiration, and in the interest of the things which count for gain to every nation, she is entitled to our best aid. With liberal government safely established in China, its future in Asia, the birthplace of the human race, will be secure. But failure in China must mean either reaction, or the pandemonium of some new experimentation, some undreamed-of type of Bolshevism, menacing the welfare not of one nation, but of all.

Only slowly has the idea of the importance to us of China's successes or failures dawned upon the minds of Americans. In 1853 William H. Seward predicted "that henceforth, every year, European commerce, European politics, European thought, European activities . . . and European connections . . . will . . . sink in importance, while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." But the provincially minded of his generation scouted the idea, and Seward's farsighted purchase, Alaska, the finger of America pointing to the awakening Orient, was contemporaneously styled "Seward's Polar Bear Garden."

A generation later John Hay solemnly declared: "Whoever understands China socially, politically, economically and religiously holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries," and since his day scores of men, wise in the ways of the East and conscious of the dawn of a modern Orient, have urged the same thesis, eager that America should face her problems before they overwhelm her, should seize her opportunities for service and for legitimate gain before someone steps into the troubled waters before her.

Europe today understands the universal significance of the dawning Orient far better than do we. In a summary of the proceedings of the conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, held in 1921, General Smuts wrote: "The scene has shifted away from Europe to the Far East and to the Pacific. The problems of the Pacific are to my mind the world problems of the next fifty years or more. . . . There Europe, Asia and America are meeting, and there, I believe, the next great chapter of human history will be enacted. I ask myself, what will be the character of that history? Will it be along the old lines? Will it be the old spirit of national and imperial domination which has been the undoing of Europe? Or shall we have learned our lesson?"

And what is that lesson? The lesson of faith in the power of the ideals we profess. Faith in the inspired teaching that "God hath made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the earth." Faith in the imminence of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." Faith that, with patience, the representatives of nations can untie any knot which could be cut through by the sword. These are the larger implications of our Constitution; and they must operate among nations, if peace is to endure.

During the debate on the Temple of Heaven draft of the Constitution of China, on September 14, 1916, a senator rose and asked: "Do the members of Parliament represent the citizens?" The reply was, of course, "Yes." "Then," retorted the senator, "how can the members of Parliament, who all represent the people and voice their opinion, be at fault?"

The cynic smiles at such simple faith; but is not such faith more wholesome, fairer to our nation and to all the nations which look to us for leadership than the cynic's smile and his cutting thrust which only destroys?

This is the hour of faith, and those who trouble to look will see abundant cause of encouragement in the manner in which the spirit of our Constitution is becoming also the spirit of the East.

China today is passing through the shadow; but her inevitable failures, mistakes and sins against the light, should only serve to recall the days of our own dwelling in the wilderness. China is no more asleep today than were the fathers of our Constitution in the distressing days of the old Congress. She is wide awake. Light, dim perhaps, but

true light, has entered or is entering the souls of her teeming millions, and public sentiment in China is surprisingly powerful, despite apparent disorganization. It was in the popular will, more than in any efforts of army or politicians, that the Manchus found the resistless force which compelled their abdication.

Furthermore, the Chinese made their choice of representative government only after careful investigation. Two separate commissions were sent to study the ways of other nations, and only after these had reported in favor of representative government was it decided upon. Even then they proceeded with extreme caution, limiting the suffrage by intelligence, property and moral qualifications, thus enfranchising at first only about 1,000,000 out of an estimated 40,000.000 population.

Moreover, the ultimate success of the representative idea in China will be simplified by the fact that her people have for generations enjoyed a certain very definite kind of local self-government. For centuries the national authority ended with the Hsien, or county official, whose administrative district was about as large as the average American county. To him, and not to the distant Emperor, the people looked for the maintenance of order, the collection of taxes, and other governmental functions most closely touching their individual lives. In case of failure to perform civic duties, it was the Hsien and not distant Peking dignitaries who intervened. But, aside from this recognition of the sovereign control of the nation, local affairs have been controlled by the people.

These things, together with the centuries-old Chinese system of guild government, furnish a definite preparation for the representative idea, making the problems of China, difficult as they are, far easier than they appear to the casual observer, appalled by statistics of population and percentages of illiteracy.

Let us also remember that illiteracy does not always mean incompetency. The court of Charlemagne, including the Emperor himself, was illiterate, not to speak of the masses of the people; but Charlemagne remains a tower in the landscape of the world, and among his illiterate advisers were many whom the world still honors as men of ability.

It is even so in China. The percentage of illiteracy is not a fair test of the abilities of the people of China, seriously as it interferes with the rapid development of really representative government. The Chinese are not a decadent race; they are only a backward nation. Few of the earmarks of a wornout civilization are found among them. They have the capacity for progress, the will to progress, and they are today handling, however unskilfully, the political ideals of progress.

In the end, which will be hastened or retarded, but not determined by our course of conduct, China will doubtless develop a republicanism of her own—she will not merely borrow a constitution from America. And her friends and well-wishers must be content to see the progress move slowly, content provided only that it is in the right direction. Progress does not demand a number of mere replicas of the American Republic. Progress lies not along the road of monotonous uniformity but of infinite variety. The future will probably see one kind of republic in Anglo-Saxon lands, others in the lands of the Latins, Celts, Teutons and Turks, and still another kind in China. "But all," as Victor Murdock has eloquently predicted, "will have the germ of Washington's and Hamilton's and Jefferson's and Lincoln's idea—which is . . . that the evolution of a republic is to democracy, the evolution of democracy to the rule of majorities, through spiritual and mental enlightenment, to the rule of the voice of God."

By dint of reiteration we have grown familiar with the fact that the many liberal movements in the West have been but the orderly and natural working out of the principles which the Fathers of the American Revolution—Washington, Franklin, Adams and Jefferson, Pitt, Fox, Burke and Barre—defended in "the days that tried men's souls." The time has now come, by similar reiteration, to make men see that today that same process is re-enacting itself in the East. As surely as the French soldier who fought with Washington at Yorktown carried back the ideals that wrecked the ancient Bourbon throne, so surely have returned students, missionaries and the better class of merchants, since the days of Townsend Harris and Burlingame, been carrying those same ideals to China and the Far East.

As today each fourth of July witnesses celebrations of the great Declaration, not alone in America, but in England as well, even in Westminster Abbey itself, so in the near future there shall come a day when East and West shall join in celebrating the birth of the ideas which are the essence of the American Constitution, not because they are American, but because they are the ideals of representative government and the sovereignty of the people. Minority rule has had its day, and that day has passed. This is the day of majority rule, a conception enduring because it is right, invincible because it is just.

"Politically, what do you consider the most basic prerequisite of lasting peace?" is the question which was recently put to one of America's greatest statesmen. His answer sounded the key-note of the new era: "That the nations of the world become internationally minded."

By this he did not mean to advocate what is commonly termed "internationalism," which desires the desertion of the individual nation and the transfer of all individual affections to what we call the family of nations. He meant rather that permanent peace depends upon the development among men of all nations of the ability to think in terms larger than special interests, whether those special interests be of the family, the village, the state or the nation.

The ancient practice of thinking in sections, of dreaming selfish, provincial dreams which present all other nations as aliens and potential enemies has led us through the road of many sorrows. Millions of tiny white crosses mark the pathway of our tears. It is time to abandon that path wholly and unconditionally. The spirit of our Constitution has marched before us to China, as to many other lands, making us in a new sense brothers.

As Americans we can rightly glory in most of the victories which from time to time have crowned our arms, for they were won in the defense of just causes; but let us not fail to glory more in victories which from time to time have come from deeds of kindness, acts of generous forbearance and broad international sympathies. For these more truly represent the ideals which our Fathers strove to embody when they wrote our Constitution.

So long as our separate states continued to allow themselves to be dominated by local thinking, even the new Constitution could not give us peace. And so long as the nations of the world continue to allow themselves to be dominated by local thinking, no group of statesmen, however wise, can devise a league of nations that will give lasting peace to the world.

Nor can international security come either through armament or through disarmament. It is a matter of public psychology. Once let the peoples of the earth believe, as the saner people of our own states have come to believe, that their rights and interests will be safer under the protection of laws than under the protection of guns, and there will be abundant material for plough shares from the river to the ends of the earth.

While contemplating with pardonable pride the American Constitution, we miss its crowning glory if we think of it too narrowly. Its glory lies not in the fact that it embodies the fundamental law of one nation, but in the fact that it was the first written constitution to embody those great ideals of popular liberty which belong to no one nation or race, but are the common heritage of free men everywhere.

God grant to all nations vision, for "where there is no vision the people perish."

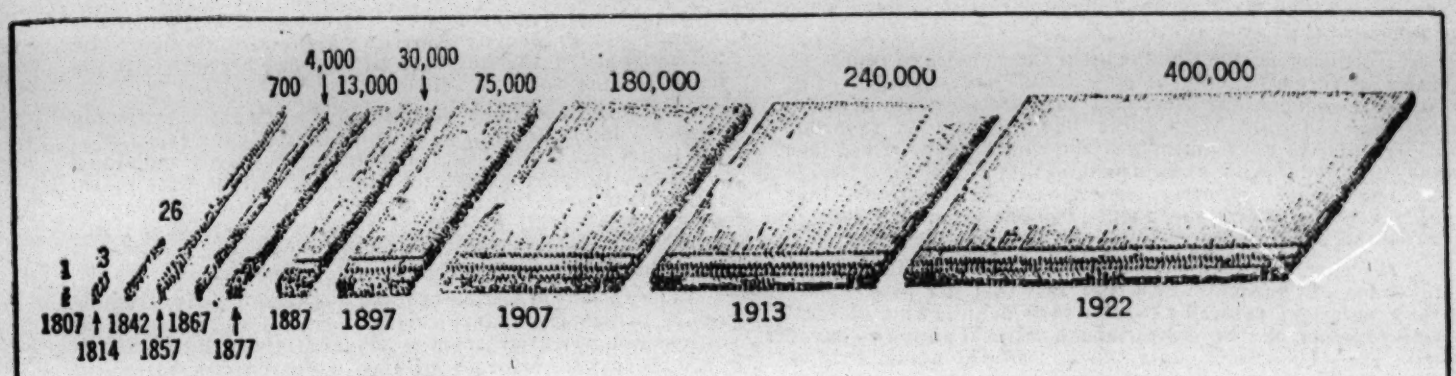
Rockefeller's Gifts to China

A recent announcement in the *New York Times* says the most recent of the Rockefeller gifts to China has been G. $125,000, to Southeastern University at Nanking, and to Nankai College at Tientsin for science buildings and equipments. These gifts were intended for use in giving preliminary scientific education to Chinese students. The appropriations, heretofore have been strictly for the medical education of those who had already received premedical instruction. While the Chinese are beginning to attack for themselves the problem of training students in medicine, modern methods and knowledge in curing the sick and sanitation only exist today in a few centres, according to the report, which continues:

"In practically all countries it is recognized that even those hospitals which are not connected with medical schools have important educational functions to perform. This is particularly true of the hospitals in China. Besides training interns and nurses they provide opportunities for the continued employment of young doctors who need the facilities of the hospital and the friendly guidance of more experienced men if they are to continue their professional growth. Local medical associations in China have been little developed; there are no medical libraries except in the schools; and outside of a few large cities there is no systematic provision for stimulating professional intercourse between practicing physicians. Association with a good hospital can do much to compensate for these disadvantages, and thus conserve for future usefulness the men turned out by the schools."

China as a Teacher of Christianity

(From the *Literary Digest*)



By courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World," New York.

GROWING RANKS OF CHINESE CONVERTS TO PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY.

Beginning with one missionary in 1807, the number of native Protestants now is estimated to be more than 400,000. The Roman Catholic Chinese are estimated by the China Year Book for 1921-22 to be 1,994,483

CHINA'S COMING OF AGE seems to be assured, in the opinion of several religious editors and writers, and the *Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist) declares: "There is going on in China a movement which in the near future may produce the phenomenon of a distinctive Chinese Church—we almost wrote it Chinese Christianity." As *The Baptist* sees it, China "is feeling the persistent impact of the Gospel upon its ancient traditions and institutions, its darkness and its despair, its vermin and its vice." These are significant statements when it is considered that an anti-Christian agitation, mentioned in these pages on July 1, is being fomented by the Non-Christian Student Federation of Peking University on the ground that Christianity is an enemy of society because of its "collusion with militarism and capitalism." It is the more noteworthy, therefore, to be assured by observers familiar with the situation that, so far from being hostile to Christianity, China is at the moment laying the foundation for a national Chinese Church "which may one day reteach the principles of Christianity to those from whom she learned them." The National Christian Conference held at Shanghai not only inaugurated steps for the establishment of a national Christian Church free of the denominationalism of the West, but adopted a program which for sheer Christian spirit may well be numbered among historic religious documents.

It was an essentially Chinese conference, the 565 Chinese delegates present forming, we are told, the majority of the official members attending. It included, writes a correspondent in *The Christian World* (London), the most learned as well as the little old patriarch who addressed the conference with difficulty because he had "traveled fifty-three days to get there and was as a savage and barbarian," while side by side sat followers of Sun Yat-Sen, the recently deposed president of the South China Republic, and General Wu Pei-Fu, who is seeking to unite China under one government. The great act of the conference, says the *Christian World* correspondent, was the forming of the National Christian Council, representative of all the Christian forces in China, except the Roman Catholic. Its membership of 100 will include fifty-three Chinese. The new body, we are told, will not be so much a Church in the usually accepted ecclesiastical sense as a clearing-house for Christian work in all its forms, and a central agency to deal with national issues as no one church group could adequately deal with alone. "Nevertheless, just because of the very width of its basis it forms a true Church, as it is a real fellowship of Christian believers. Already it has refused to be divided into two theological camps, a danger that was evident at one time during the conference, it being pointed out that many of the creedal difficulties raised were imported matters, and that the Chinese Church should go free to work out its own interpretation of Christianity." So writes the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin in *The Challenge* (London), "the Chinese Church is not merely awakening; it is awake, and it is interesting to find that the Chinese are not so absorbed in the needs of their own country as to forget the international and inter-racial implications of the Christian faith." The report of "The Message of the Church," prepared by a Chinese commission, headed by Dr. C. Y. Cheng, who was also chairman of the conference itself, is likely, we are told, to become a historic document. It is divided into two sections, addressed respectively to Christians and to non-Christians. It is a plea for unity, for an indigenous church, for freedom in the study and interpretation of the Bible, for social regeneration, for international brotherhood, and for world-evangelism. The report asserts that the task of saving China is so great that it can be attained only by a united Church. "Therefore," it runs, "in the Name of the Lord, Who prayed that all may be one, we appeal to all those who love the same Lord to follow His command and be united into one Church, catholic and indivisible, for the salvation of China. We confidently hope that the Church of China, thus united, will be able to serve as an impetus to the speedy healing of the broken body of Christ in the West." An appeal is made to all Chinese Christians to aim at a self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating Church, and to this end the report urges systematic giving, religious education, and fearless experimentation in forms of worship and organization. "We confidently hope," it says, "that the time will soon come when the Church of China will repay in part that which she has bountifully received from her mother Churches in the West, the loving tribute of the daughter—contributions in thought, life, and achievement for the enrichment of the

Church catholic." As to Biblical interpretation, that moot question which is everywhere agitating the Protestant churches in the West, the report declares: "We believe that, since the Bible is the word of God, the truth of God fears no test. It can stand any investigation of a reverent heart. We wish to make known that we fear no application of any genuine scientific method to the study of the Holy Scriptures."

The social obligations of the Christian Church are recognized, it being made clear that the gospel of salvation has implications not only for individual, but also for social and industrial life. Furthermore, says the writer:

"For the first time in history, a great Christian Conference in China has spoken against child labor, against a twelve-hour working-day and a seven-day working-week. With intelligent understanding of the problems involved, and yet with fearless candor, the Church of Christ in China has made it clear to all where it stands in such matters. It has a social and industrial conscience which is likely to make itself felt.

"It is interesting to find that the Chinese are not so absorbed in the needs of their own country as to forget the international and inter-racial implications of the Christian faith. 'We firmly believe that the teaching and life of Christ have taught us beyond any doubt the possibility and the necessity of international world-brotherhood. We hereby call upon every one who serves in the Christian Church in China to seize every opportunity to promote international friendship, and fight together against any international injustice.' They express their firm belief that China which has been preserved by God through long ages as an independent and sovereign nation, has her distinct contribution to make to the world and her place in God's scheme. They, therefore, call upon all Chinese Christians to take very opportunity to foster world-brotherhood, and to that end to Christianize the rapidly developing national consciousness, 'so that we, as a nation, may be witness to the whole world of the wonderful gift of a peace-loving nature with which God has endowed our race.'

"Nothing is more certain than their emphasis on Evangelism. 'We hereby call upon all the followers of Jesus Christ to go forth with renewed zeal and consecrated hearts, with persistent efforts, and through united and definite programs to evangelize every part of China .... What China really needs is Jesus Christ. With Him all her problems can be solved. Without Him all other methods and plans are of secondary value, for they do not touch the root of the trouble ... When we say that China needs Christ, we do not mean that China needs all the forms, customs and rites of Western Churches; nor, even, do we hold up all Christians as examples of what Jesus meant His followers to be, for not all Christians have the spirit of Christ. What we do mean is that it is our firm conviction that Christ is able to meet China's deepest need, for the Christ whom we recommend is a present Christ, a living Christ, a Christ of power who is able to-day, as in the past, to manifest Himself as Ruler of all in the hearts of men, in society, in the State, in the world. He once said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." These words completely embody in themselves the spirit of the Christian religion.'"

The American churches have a tremendous stake in China, religiously, educationally and internationally, writes William C. Allen in the *Reformed Church Messenger*, and "the call is loud that we stand for justice, mercy and peace if future conflict is to be avoided. It is of supreme importance that we carefully watch the unfolding of commercial and political events in the Far East and insist that we deal righteously with the reawakening old empire. We must with service, money and prayer remember these brethren in Christ."

Chinese Woman Receives Scholarship in London School

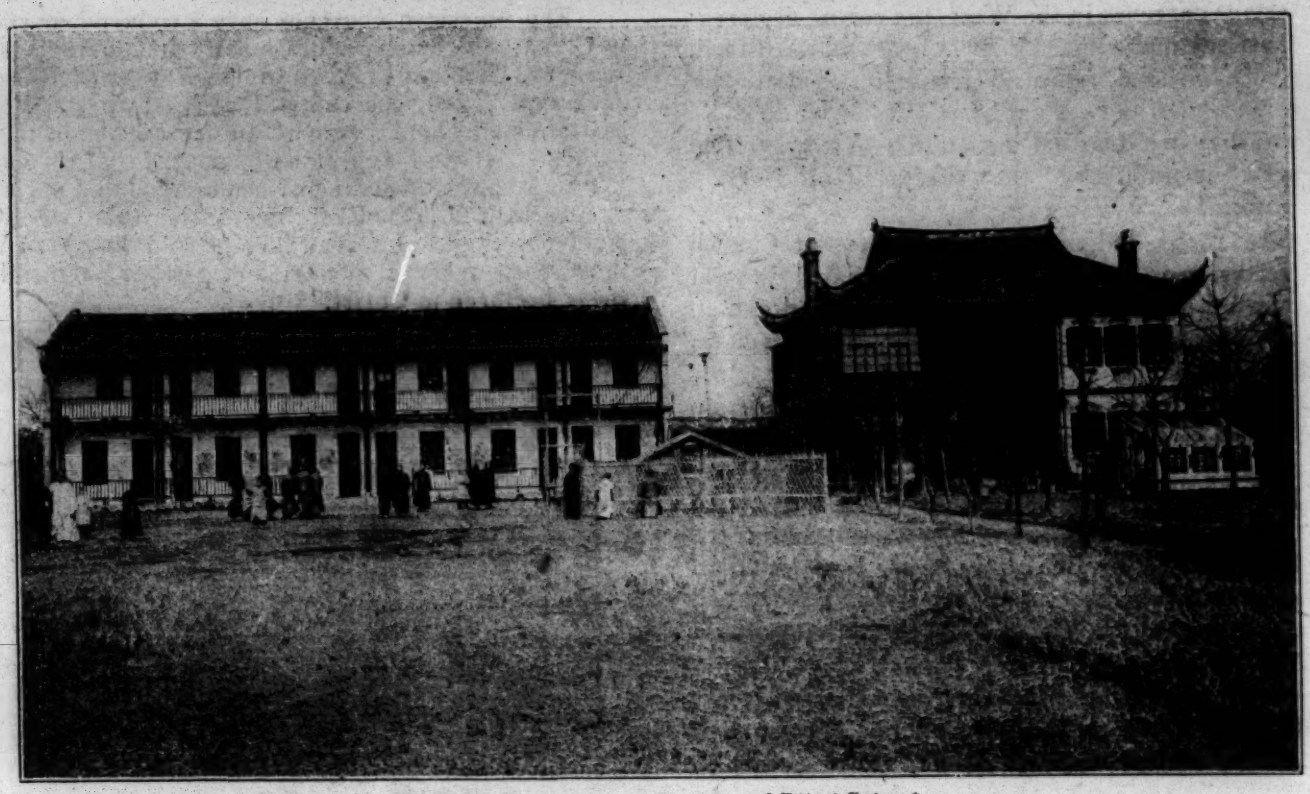
Miss Shin Tak-Hing who heads the Y. W. C. A. Scholarship at the London School of Economics.

Miss Shin Tak-Hing of Hongkong, sailed for England on November 4 for a year's study in welfare work at the London School of Economics, Miss Shin is the first of five Chinese women whom the Young Women's Christian Association hope to send for study at this school. The scholarship this year is given by the school of economics.

In beginning a program of industrial work, the Y. W. C. A. believes that the greatest hope lies in Chinese leadership, and believes also that this responsibility cannot be given to any save those who have received professional training. The London School of Economics is perhaps the best equipped school for industrial research and methods, located as it is in a country that has made the greatest progress in its study of and attack of the industrial problems of the modern world. China, at the beginning of her industrial era, does well to study English theories and English methods.

Miss Shin received her education in Belilios Girls' School at Hongkong, and later taught English in that school for seven years. She has been a secretary with the Young Women's Christian Association in Hongkong for the past three years. A reception was given for Miss Shin on Thursday, November 2, at the Y. W. C. A. hosters house, by the social service department of the American Woman's Club the British Women's Association, the Shanghai Women's Club and the Y. W. C. A.

Chinese Blind School in Shanghai



The Main Building and Grounds of Blind School

In the spring of 1922, the Rotary Club of Shanghai, gave an all day outing to the blind Chinese boy students in the Institution for the Chinese Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, of which George B. Fryer, is superintendent. When asked just what they desired in the way of an entertainment the boys replied they wanted most a car ride over Shanghai, and foreign food for their lunch, following the car ride. Ten cars were used to convey the boys over Shanghai and the Rotary Club gave a luncheon for them in the Hardoon Garden, Bubbling Well Road.

After making a tour of investigation through the school, and seeing some of the excellent work being done by Mr. and Mrs. Fryer the Rotary Club voted to donate a building to the school to be used for industrial work. This building which is of cement will soon be available, as well as will the kitchen, the expense of which was the result of individual donations from the Rotary Club members. The extra space has solved the problem for the time being of accommodating the large number who await entrance to the school.

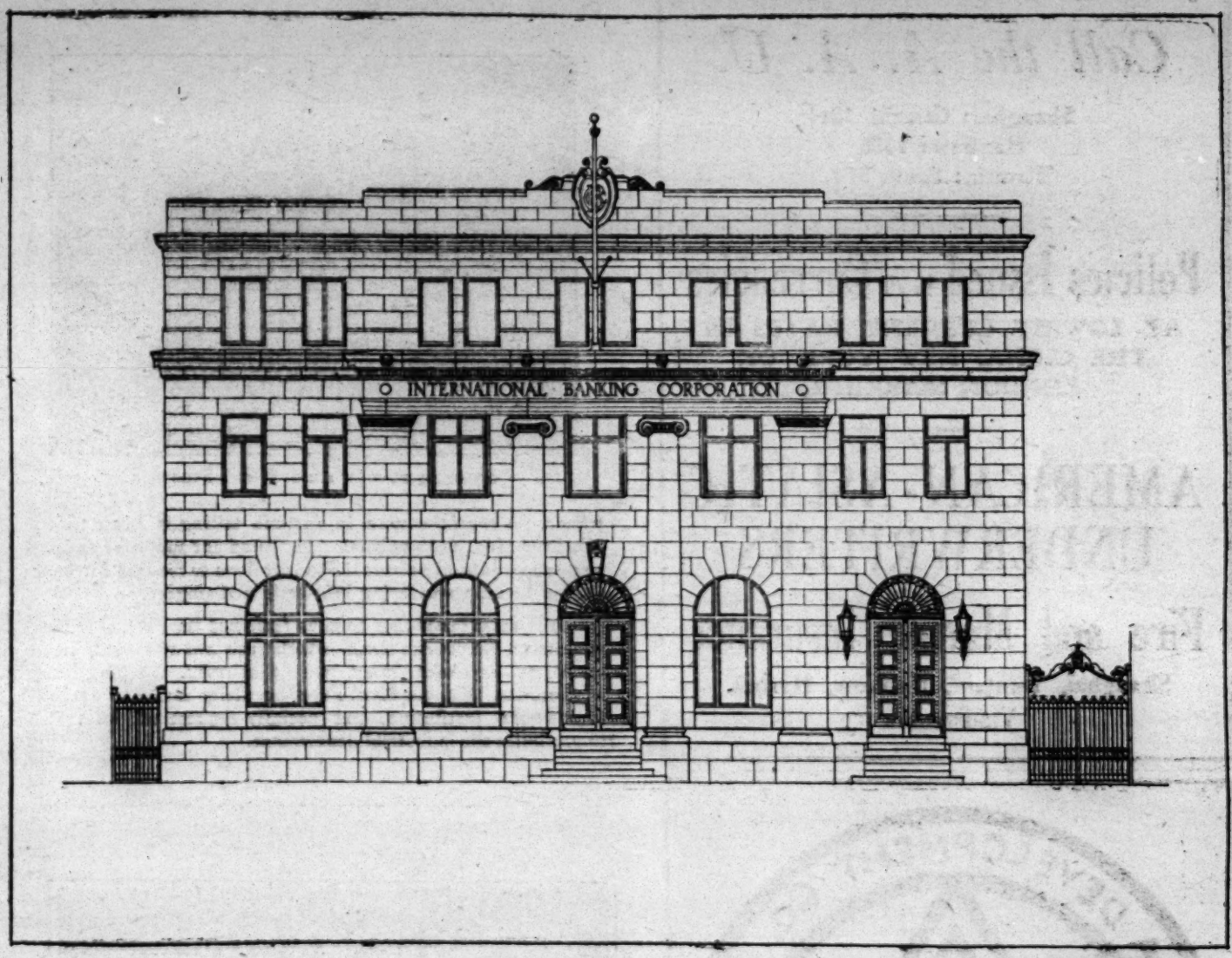
It was many years ago that Dr. Fryer, father of George Fryer, present superintendent of the institution, determined to found a school for the training of the Chinese blind. Dr. Fryer at that time donated a large sum to realize his desire and it was one of the most munificient personal donations ever made. A strong body of trustees and a mixed Chinese and foreign committee have the task of direction, and the institution is under the charge of both Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, who have made special preparation for the work, the results of which can be seen at the school and by the numerous entertainments and exhibitions of hand work shown in Shanghai from time to time. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer have devoted ten years to the training of the sightless Chinese. In 1918, Mr. and Mrs Fryer were sent to America by a Chinese Board of Education, to visit institutions for the deaf and the blind in order that the most progressive methods might be introduced in the school in China.

These Boys Represent Different Provinces

An excellent display of just what can be accomplished by the sightless was viewed at the institution recently, when the small boys of six and seven years old to the youths in their teens were seen at work, in the class room where they master the daily school lesson, arithmetic, grammar, reading, geography, typewriting, singing, instrumental music, physical training,—all by the sense of touch. The extra amount of moral and mental training back of all this which has been necessary to produce the results which are all too evident, calls forth deep praise for those in charge of this work. To see the primary class of boys averaging seven years and more, going through the dumbbell exercises, keeping perfect time followed by the boys of ten and twelve years doing the sword dance, and later the older students building the pyramid makes us wonder if we could do these difficult exercises in a dark room, which would be a similar tryout.

If we could close our eyes for just a short time, and attempt to absorb all the knowledge we get by the touch of the fingers, we would find it more than a strain. The Braile system has made it possible for those less fortunate to grow into strong mental and moral characters, as well as to acquire physical fitness from a well designed system of practices.

New Building for International Bank Ready November 15



The above drawing shows the new International Bank building, erected on the old site at 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, which will be available for use about November 15. The new addition to the bank is combined with the old office space, and occupies ground floor space 200 feet by 90 feet. The building is in accordance with the architectural style of other International Bank buildings in the Far East, bearing a family resemblance to the buildings at Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Manila. Murphy, McGill and Hamlin are the architects for these buildings and have used the Ionic order in the design of each.

The building is five stories high. The ground floor is to be used as the bank's quarters, while the remaining floors will be devoted to office space.

Artificial stone, resembling Soochow granite is used for the exterior, while for the interior imitation Caen stone is used. The floor is black and white marble and a space of 35 feet by 80 feet will be reserved for the public. The large columns at the front of the building are of classic design of the Ionic order. An American eagle and hemispheres of the I. B. C. are placed over the keystone of the main entrance to the bank

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At the present time the institution has forty boys enrolled, some self supporting, while others have been sent by interested foreigners and Chinese. They represent nearly all of the provinces in China. One boy has come from Szechuen Province, while still another comes from Mukden, Manchuria. The curriculum is similar to the average of that used in the public schools, and prepares the student for High School. Some of the boys make a special study of the handwork, basket weaving, rattan furniture, rug weaving, and remain on with school after completion of their studies, maintaining a livelihood by the commission they receive from each finished piece of furniture or article. Other boys have entered St. John's University, whose doors have been opened to these boys to continue their studies, while still others have accepted positions in offices, as typists. Each child is required to take the course of physical training as well as singing and instrumental music, as it is most vital for the blind to have the sense of rhythm. A small staff of Chinese teachers help in the school room and outside instruction is also given *gratis*. A display room of the work is open at all times, and people are cordially invited to inspect the school and handiwork orders are taken for pieces of furniture, baskets, and other articles.

Since one million blind persons are in China with the proportion of one in every four hundred, the problem of educating them and giving them their just chance, is a problem for all of us to consider.

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The estimate has been made that one in every four hundred Chinese are sightless, making the sum total blind in China, 1,000,000. The serious problem of educating these unfortunate youths, and giving them their just chance, is something worth our consideration, both foreigners and Chinese. Most of the blind in China are beggars and fortune-

Showing Handwork of Blind Students

tellers. A special course in fortune telling is given to the blind for Mex. $150 to $200. The blind are supposed to have some supernatural powers that adapt them to reading fortunes. Others become wandering minstrels and singers.

It is most satisfying to have followed the career of this venture on Edinburgh Road, which grew out of a small house on North Szechuen Road started in 1912, the first home of the blind. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer cordially invite all persons to view the institution, and specially request all interested to patronize the industrial department.

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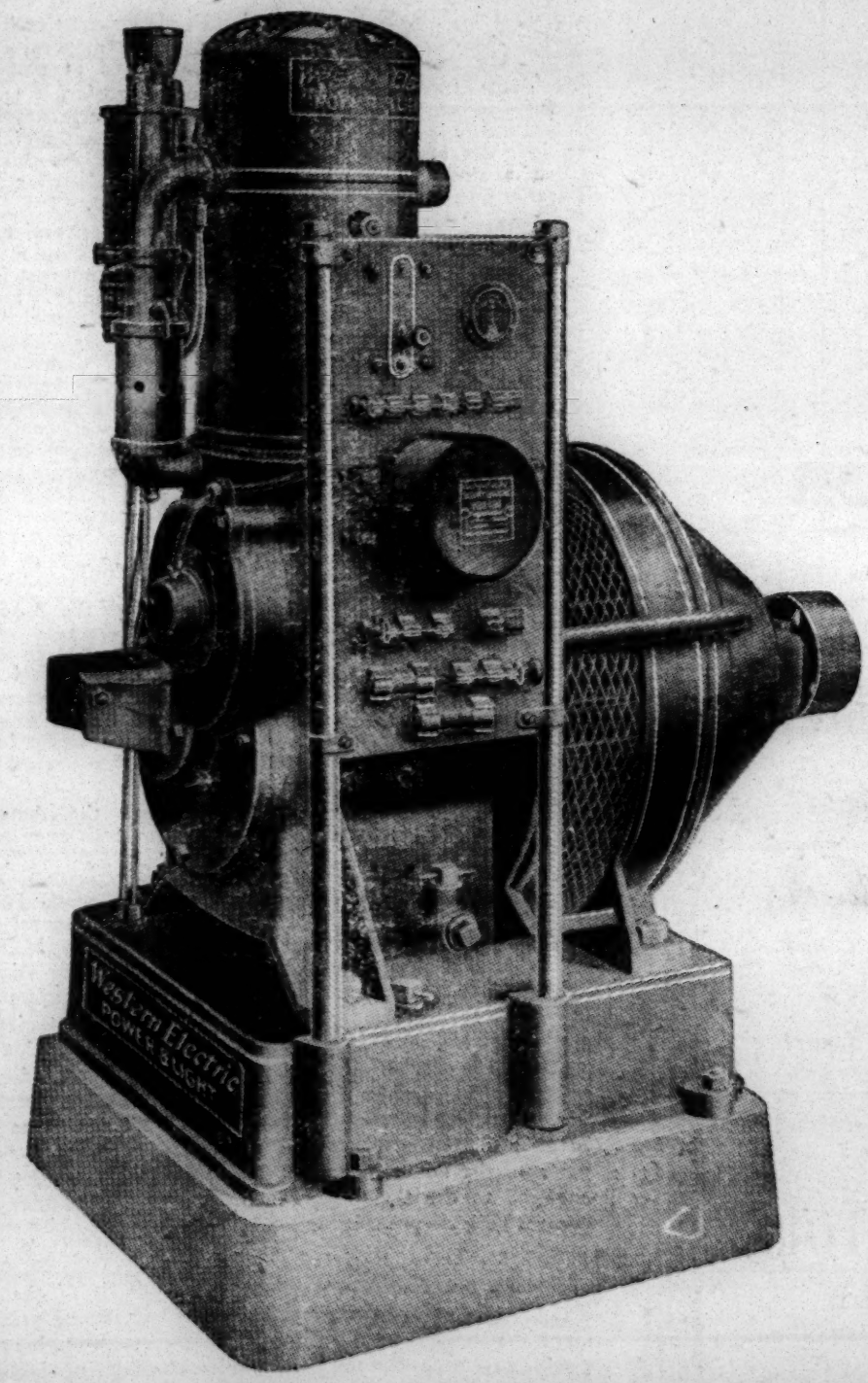

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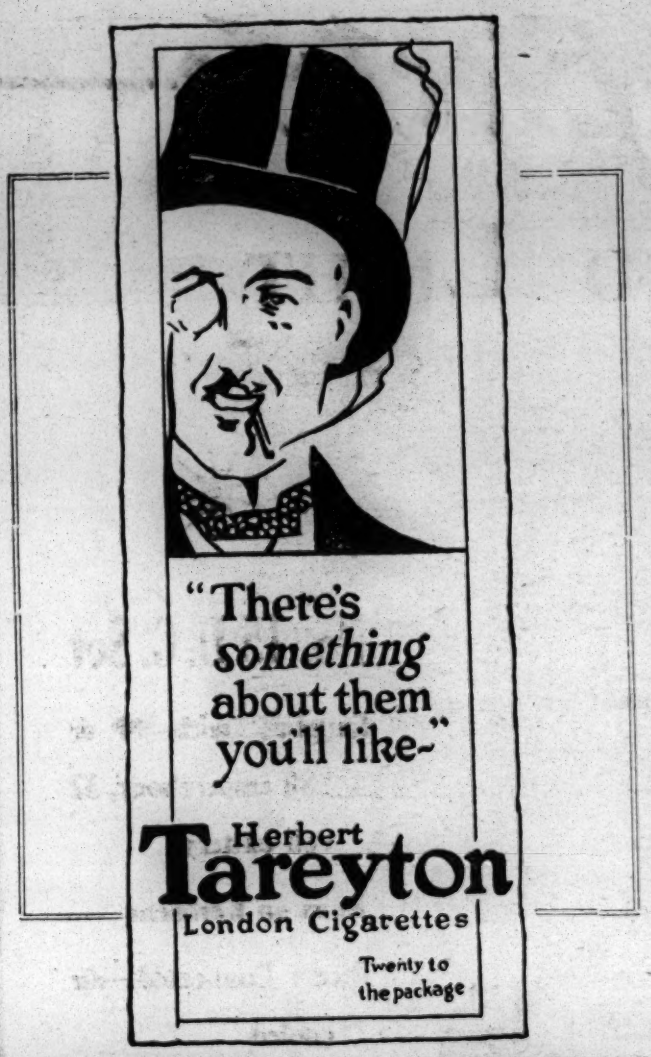

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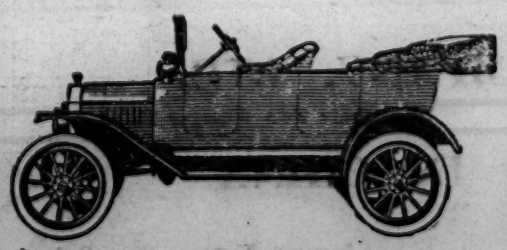

The Movement to Protect and Encourage American Exporters

Our readers will find interesting reading in the following article describing the working of the American Manufacturers Foreign Credit Underwriters, which seeks to make every element of foreign trade a known rather than an unknown risk.

BY WM. G. MARVIN

(*From the Bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce in London*)

AT the U. S. National Foreign Trade Convention held in May, 1918, Mr. George R. Meyercord, president of the Meyercord Co. of Chicago, and at that time president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, gave an address in which he presented a plan for the insurance of foreign shipments of American manufacturers and merchants against the insolvency of foreign buyers. From this little germ a great institution, the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters, has been evolved.

Immediately upon his return from the Convention, Mr. Meyercord received many letters from exporters and international bankers which indicated a widespread interest in the plan which he presented. As the result, early in 1919 a group of men associated themselves with Mr. Meyercord and advanced over $250,000 which was used in the organization of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters, in the gathering of credit information and the securing of necessary data upon which to base the foreign credit insurance rates. A number of credit experts were employed under the supervision of Mr. C. C. Walts, formerly of R. G. Dun and Co., and over 60 of the largest American and international banks gave these experts free access to their credit files, both domestic and foreign, and cards were made up indexing foreign buyers throughout the world. Upon each card a résumé of the credit history of the foreign buyer was outlined.

The work in building up the credit files of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters was started fourteen months before the underwriters commenced actual insurance operations, and the whole foundation for the work of underwriting and the giving of service to members was laid before members themselves were actually solicited. This far-sighted policy of building up the bases before soliciting membership has borne fruit in the most remarkable way.

During the fourteen months before the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange and its underwriting manager and attorney-in-fact, the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters, actually opened for operations, the entire credit plan was worked out in all its details. Endorsements of the plan were secured from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, the Mississippi Valley Association, the Tanners' Council, the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association, and many other manufacturers' associations, trade bodies, Chambers of Commerce, etc. Considerable time was spent in educating these industrial bodies regarding the value of this plan and in getting them to co-operate with Mr. Meyercord and his associates. Meetings were held between the organizers almost every day for fourteen months prior to the commencement of operations. Lawyers were engaged to draft the credit insurance policy and finally the present policy was evolved.

Basis of the Scheme

The fundamental underlying motive back of the plan was to make possible a progressive and permanent arrangement that will bring the honourable buyers throughout the world in contact with the honourable American products and sellers, and to develop a form of insurance at net cost that would enable the American manufacturer, who was a member, to get larger accommodations from his bankers, and to create in time a law of averages that would make every element in foreign trade a known risk, and which would, as time went on, automatically place the dishonest foreign buyer in the uninsurable class.

By insuring each shipment separately under a master policy, the Exchange has the experience of knowing, through the maturing certificates, the manner of payment of each buyer.

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The American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange is organized on the Lloyd plan of reciprocal or inter-insurance. The insurance is written at net cost—all profits or surplus being repayable to the members. The contingent liability of each member is limited to once again the member's premiums paid during the policy year. The plan is also protected, of course, by excess insurance policies. The credit files of the Exchange were not based merely on the foreign buyer's history as taken from the credit files of the leading American and international banks, but most important source of information and that which serves as the foundation for intelligent rate-making is the credit experience of the foreign buyer, which is secured by the interexchange of the ledger experience of the members themselves.

Obligations of Members

Each exporting manufacturer when joining the Exchange obligates himself to make available to the Exchange, first, all credit information which he has in his foreign credit files; and, secondly, his ledger experience with each foreign buyer with whom he has dealt. This is a contractual obligation, and the information is secured by the member's own credit department sending information to the Exchange, and in having the field credit men of the Exchange check the files of those members who have not the facilities for sending such information in to the Exchange direct.

It is the experience of the Exchange that this ledges experience establishes beyond question the moral as well ar the financial responsibility of the buyer, and therefore this ledger experience has been summarised and placed on each card representing a foreign buyer, and has proved to be very valuable in checking up the bank credit data and in proving the weakness of bank information which is taken without further support.

Each member of the Exchange realizes that the information which he gives is used in strict confidence and appears in the Exchange credit files in outline form only, and with code references, and since the member receives in return for his individual information the benefit of the vast reservoir of credit information contributed by all the other members, he finds that it pays him to exchange his ledger experience, and members are accordingly very free in giving information.

The Exchange now has fourteen men in the field credit force whose sole occupation is the checking of members' files. There are also four additional men in the credit department at the New York office who act as investigators through the New York banks and the trade, in checking up information on specific buyers to supplement that which is already in the credit files of the Exchange. At the present time the credit files of the Exchange embrace cards covering over 280,000 foreign buyers in every country in the world. The Exchange has supplemented the card credit files by publishing two credit guides each of several hundred pages, one being the "Market Guide for Latin-America" and the other the "Market Guide for the Orient, Australia, etc." Other market guides are in process of preparation.

Good Progress Made

Since commencing active solicitation of membership in the spring of 1921, nearly 600 American leading manufacturers and shippers have joined the Exchange, and the testimonials which they are constantly sending to the home office express their happy state of mind at securing this valuable aid in their foreign business. The total capitalisation of the firms belonging to the Exchange is considerably in excess of half a billion dollars, and the normal yearly volume of export sales done by them exceeds 500 million dollars.

A standard of membership is maintained which means that the foreign buyer is given absolute protection in dealing with a member of the Exchange, because no unscrupulous shippers or manufacturers of questionable standing are admitted to membership. The membership includes such firms as The International Shoe Co., Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., Endicott Johnson Corpn., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., The American Cotton Oil Co., The American Tobacco Co., Lamont Corliss & Co., Van Camp Products Co., Du Pont de Nemours Co., The National Carbon Co., and other concerns of equal standing.

The credit insurance issued by the Exchange costs 1 percent to 1¼ percent, for three months, plus 30 days grace, and a renewal rate of one-eighth of one percent per month thereafter. The insurance covers the insurer in full against the insolvency of the foreign buyer or the uncollectability of the account at law. A member is privileged to insure such shipments as he chooses at his own option. The underwriting body is now issuing daily from 150 to 200 individual insurance certificates, and these certificates are now outstanding in 81 different countries.

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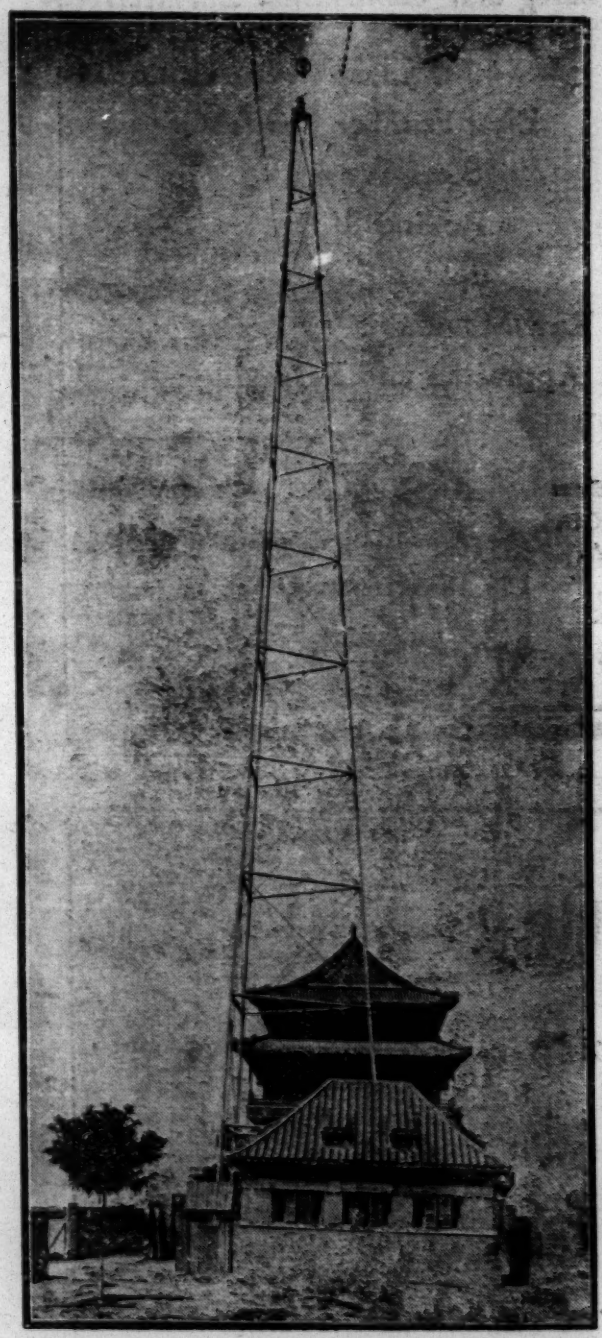

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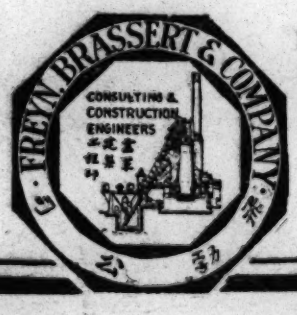

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All losses have been promptly paid upon presentation of reasonable, not overly technical, proof, and the Exchange is steadily piling aside a surplus for paying losses.

In addition to the insurance facilities provided the service of the Exchange embraces many other features. For example, a member of the Exchange is automatically and immediately advised of any change in the rating of any of his customers in any part of the world, regardless of whether or not insurance has been requested or issued on the member's credit shipments to such customers, and regardless of their number or location. Furthermore a member of the Exchange is privileged to apply for the insurance rating (which indicates the extent of the buyer's responsibility) of any foreign importer in any part of the world, regardless of whether or not he may subsequently insure credit transactions.

Legal Service Provided

Another service of the Exchange is in the publishing for the benefit of its members of market service guides. These are zone guides, giving the name of each foreign importer in any particular zone, his address, line of business, and insurance rating, this rating being based upon his financial and moral responsibility. The Exchange also provides, through its legal department, a legal service to members, on insured shipments, which relieves them of responsibility of collecting salvage on claims which they have presented, and assists them in the presentation of proper proofs of loss.

Rapidly the Exchange is piling up information regarding honorable buyers abroad which will relieve American exporters of many of the impedimenta of international commerce and allow American shippers to engage in transactions with foreign buyers with greater assurance than they have ever had before.

Buyers "Temperament"

One of the things that has proved very interesting is the way the Exchange has acted as a moral force on foreign buyers suffering from too much "temperament." Many buyers make constant claims of shortage, or of damage in transit. Others are very slow in their remittances. Others refuse shipments without proper grounds. Where these eventualities occur, the various members notify the Exchange and the Exchange in turn notifies the other members shipping to the same buyers. Letters are then written to the offenders by the Service Department of the Exchange and when these buyers come to realize that a continuation of these practices will "black list" them with the leading American manufacturers, they usually cease these aberrations.

The Exchange, through its powerful body of members, presents a great moral force that bespeaks increasing respect for American shippers abroad. It also serves as a clearing-house for any complaints that a foreign buyer may have against a member, and it is doing splendid pioneer work in teaching American manufacturers the lessons of proper packing and of careful and considerate treatment of the foreign buyer.

Through its Legal Department the Exchange undertakes to prosecute those foreign buyers who are guilty of commercial fraud, and by carefully eliminating the crooked speculator and dishonest buyer, it is gradually building up an experience file which will give greater safety to American exporters.

Men and Events

G. E. Sokolsky, and Mrs. Sokolsky returned from their wedding trip spent in Peking, on Thursday, November 2.

H. J. Honigsberg, accompanied by Mrs. Honigsberg, arrived in Shanghai last week from a month's trip spent in North China.

According to a public notice the Admiral Line, (Pacific Steamship Company) will be known as the Admiral Oriental Line, Incorporated.

News was received on Thursday, November 9, of the death of Robert Young, editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, (Kobe). Mr. Young was a pioneer newspaper man of Japan and was an outstanding figure in Far Eastern journalism.

Judge Dan R. Williams, and daughter, Miss Dorothy, departed for Manila, P. I. on Tuesday, November 7, on the *s. s. President Cleveland*. Judge Williams plans to spend several weeks in Manila, after which he will return to America, where Miss Williams will continue her studies at Leland Stanford University, California.

The following cablegram regarding business conditions in the United States was received last week from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington: "Production heavy, especially steel, lumber; textiles prices firm, tendency upward; bond stock markets downward

(Continued on page 385)

"Golofina"

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

Try one after meals——

A Jamaica cigar with a full, mild, gratifying flavour

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.—Distributors

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

1	Sun Yat Sen (孫中山)	331
2	V. K. Wellington Koo (顧維鈞)	323
3	Feng Yu Hsiang (馮玉祥)	313
4	Wang Chun Hui (王寵惠)	313
5	Wu Pei Fu (吳佩孚)	286
6	Tsai Yuan Pei (蔡元培)	246
7	Chang Chien (張謇)	239
8	Yen Hsi Shan (閻錫山)	227
9	David Z. T. Yui (余日章)	187
10	C. T. Wang (王正廷)	185
11	Li Yuan Hung (黎元洪)	149
12	Chen Chiung Ming (陳炯明)	145

As anticipated the vote of the Chinese students for the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese" is most interesting. The votes of more than a dozen schools have been received but owing to the great amount of clerical work necessary in checking the ballots, the votes of only four schools have been tabulated, Soochow Academy, one class at McTyeire School, Shanghai, Shanghai Public School for Chinese and the St. Paul's School at Anking. In the case of the schools the president of each institution was supplied with a sufficient number of ballots for the upper or senior class. The students were in turn instructed to fill out the ballots and mail same to the *Weekly Review*, the voting on the part of the students being secret. The results from the foregoing schools are as follows, the names of "leading" nominees being in the order listed: Soochow Academy: Wang Chung-hui, Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang, Wellington Koo, Sun Yat-sen, David Yui, Chen Chiung-ming, Chang Chien, Li Yuan-hung, Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Yen Hsi-shan, W. W. Yen, Tsai Yuan-pei, C. C. Nieh, H. Y. Moh, Tang Shao-yi, M. Y. San, C. T. Wang, Yang Tseng-hsin. Hwang Yin-pei, Li Ming-chun, Shih, Toh-be, Tuan Chi-Jui, Hsu Shih-chang.

One class at McTyeire School: Wellington Koo, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Wu Pei-fu, David Yui, Wang Chung-hui, Chang Chien, Sun Yat-sen, Li Yuan-hung, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chen Chiung-ming, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Tang Shao-yi. W. W. Yen, Liang Chi-chao, Tsao-kun, Chang Po-ling, Chang Tai-yen, Dung Kan, Kan Yu-wei. Public School for Chinese, Shanghaig Chang Chien, Wellington Koo, C. T. Wang, C. C. Nieh, Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chen Chiung-ming, Sun Yat-sen, Wang Chung-hui, Yen Hsi-shan, W. W. Yen, Sung Han-chang, M. Y. San, Li Yuan-hung, Liang Chi-chao, David Yui, Chang Tai Yen, Dung Kan, Kan Yu-wei, Sah Chen-ping, Tsai Yuan-pei, Tuan Chi-jui, Wang Ching-hui. St. Paul's School, Anking: Wellington Koo, Sun Yat-sen, Wu Pei-fu, C. T. Wang, Chang Tso-ling, Wang Chung-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Alfred Sao Ke Sze, W. W. Yen, Chen Chiung-ming, Liang Chi-chao, David Yui, Hu Suh, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tsi-yen, Hwang Yin-pei, Chang Chien. Note: In several cases in the foregoing lists where candidates had the same number of votes, the names were listed alphabetically. The standing of the candidates as well as additional names which have been sent in up to noon of Sunday, November 5, follow:

CHENG CHING-YI	(誠靜怡)	18	HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐世昌)	9	SHIH TOH BI	(薛篤弼)	3
CHANG CHIEN	(張謇)	239	HSIAO YUEH NAN	(蕭耀南)	1	SUNG CHUN SHU	(沈均儒)	1
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	145	HSIEH PING H. M.	(謝冰心女士)	1	SUNG CHING LAI	(沈青來)	1
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	14	HSU KING OEN	(徐景韓)	1	SHEN PEI CHEN	(沈佩貞女士)	1
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	27	HSI YU CHIN	(許肯津)	1	SZE WEI CHING	(施維慶)	1
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	5	HAR FAU DO	(夏佛徒)	1	SHANG KING CHAN	(尚景長)	1
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	5	KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	24	TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	10
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	38	KOO, WEL'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	323	TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	15
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	36	KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	46	TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	80
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	24	KAN YU-WEI	(嚴有爲)	32	TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	13
CHANG PING LING	(章炳麟)	19	KAHN, MISS IDA	( )	3	TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	246
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	4	KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻明)	6	TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	96
CHANG CHI	(張繼)	8	KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	5	TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	8
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	6	KUO VEN SHANG	(郭份祥)	1	TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	4
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	54	KIANG C. C.	(江長川)	3	TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春萱)	13
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	6	KOO MRS. V. K.	(顧褘鈞夫人)	1	TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	3
CHOW PING HUNG	(周冕衡)	4	KOO TSI JEN	( )	1	TSAO KUN	(曹錕)	14
CHIANG KAN FU	(江陳亢虎)	14	KUNG HSIEN HSI	( )	1	TU HSI KUEI	(杜錫珪)	3
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳嘉庚)	5	KOU MU JO	(郭沫若)	1	TON CHUN MO	(洪忠謨)	1
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱慶瀾)	6	KAN YU WEN	(簡又文)	1	TAN CHIN	(唐肯)	1
CHEN, S. P.	(陳紀邦)	3	KWOK BEW	(郭標)	1	TING LI MEI	(丁立美)	1
CHANG V. CHIN	(張真)	1	KUAN YING LIEN	(關影蓮)	1	TING Q. T.	(丁文治)	1
CHIEN KEE PO	(錢博一)	1	LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	63	TAN WEN CHI	(唐文志)	1
CHANG ZUNG I	(張純一)	3	LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	149	TSU CHI YAO	(朱執信)	1
CHIEN Y. M.	(錢之昌)	3	LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	105	TU SHOU CHEN	(屠守貞女士)	1
CHEN T. C.	(鄭永昌)	1	LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	14	WU SHAN	(吳山)	1
CHOW TING TUNG	(周樑)	1	LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	3	WANG KWONG	(王光鷗)	1
CHOW HSU MO	(周樹模)	1	LO CHING YU	(羅振玉)	4	WANG CHUN LING	(王鍾麟)	1
CHU SHAO SING	(朱少卿)	1	LI TENG HUI	(李登輝)	6	WAN PUH, MISS	(萬璞女士)	1
CHOW CHI LIEN	(周啓濂)	1	LI, H. TROUT	(李之鎔)	4	WANG YUEN WU	(王雲五)	3
CHANG MAO CHUM	(張默君女士)	1	LI MING CHUNG	(李明鐘)	3	WEI PANG PING	(魏邦平)	1
CHAO YU CHING	( )	1	LIANG SHIH YI	(梁士詒)	4	WOO CHING LIEH	( )	1
CHANG HSUN	(張勳)	1	LIN C. W.	(林文慶)	1	WONG PI SHAN	(汪碧香)	1
CHANG YI LING	(張一凌)	5	LUI KWEN	(劉焜)	1	WOO PAO SHEE	(吳保慈)	1
CHU TSIN TSE	(朱進之)	1	LI MOO TSE	( )	1	WANG, Y. T.	(王正廷)	3
CHIANG PAH LEE	(蔣百里)	1	LU YU SHANG	( )	1	WU CHING LIEN	( )	1
CHANG CHUN LI	(張君勱)	1	LIU FAN	( )	1	WANG CHAN YUAN	( )	1
CHANG KONG GI	(張公濟)	1	LIU HUNG SANG	(劉鴻生)	1	WANG CHENG PING	(王承斌)	7
CHEN HON DEE	(陳漢第)	1	LIANG SUH MING	(梁漱溟)	1	WAN BING CHUNG	(溫秉忠)	1
CHANG KIA SUN	(張嘉森)	1	LO CHING HSIANG	(駱清祥)	1	WU CHANG SEH	(吳昌碩)	1
CHANG MON PAH	(張夢白)	1	LIU HAI SO	(劉海粟)	1	WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	313
CHANG LIN	(張麟)	1	LI SHIH FAN, MISS	(李雪芳)	1	WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	35
CHANG BING HOU	(張平侯)	1	LU CHING HSIU	(盧錦秀)	1	WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	23
CHOW MON HSIEN	(張夢賢)	1	LI CHANG TAI	(李長泰)	1	GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	286
CHANG YOOU ZAN	(張幼贊)	1	LIU TING FANG	(劉廷芳)	1	WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	185
CHEN SONG YUAN	(陳頌雲)	1	MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	22	WU YU JEN	(吳玉任)	7
DUNG KAN	(董康)	41	MOH, H. Y.	(穆)	54	WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	65
DUNG KIA YEN	(鄧家彥)	1	MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	12	WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	7
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	18	MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	10	WANG, C. C.	(王正廷)	14
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	313	MAO CHING WEI	(馬景維)	1	WANG HU	(王虎)	6
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	7	MA LANG	(馬朗)	1	WANG HSIA YING	(王亞英)	1
FAN C. J.	(樊)	1	MAI, K. T.	(梅光迪)	1	YEN, HAWK LING	(嚴鶴齡)	1
FANG YUAN	( )	1	NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	104	YEN, WAN SUN	(嚴孫)	6
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	22	OUYANG C. W.	(歐陽竟無)	1	YEN, HSIU	(嚴修)	7
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	4	PAN LAI TSEN	(潘來臣)	4	YEN WAN SUN	( )	1
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	30	PAN CHIH WU	(潘植我)	4	YAO MO LIEN	(姚莫蓮)	1
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐謙)	39	SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	37	YEN TU HE	(嚴獨鶴)	4
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	15	SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	18	YEN HSI TSE	(閻錫之)	1
HU LIN	(胡林翼)	4	SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	331	YEN HSI SHAN	(閻錫山)	227
HU SUH	(胡適)	138	SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	86	YEN, W. W.	(顏慶)	136
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	57	SHEN CHU SHU	(沈竹書)	3	YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	187
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	34	SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎮冰)	25	YEH KUNG CHO	(葉恭綽)	9
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	8	SAN, M. Y.	(馬山玉)	18	YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊增新)	7
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	7	STONE, DR. MARY	(石美仲)	6	ZUNG YU SUI MISS	(鄭毓秀女士)	1
HAN SUEI HUEN	(韓隨)	1	SHAO CHUN FEI	(邵鄂)	3	ZI KO SING	(徐可立)	1
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊少豪)	3	SZE SHAN YO'	(施善)	3	ZEN LIEH WAN	(簡)	1

選舉中國當今十二大人物

論中國政事經濟者每謂中國乏强有力之領袖人物蓋國中出類拔萃之人才昔已凋謝而自共和創始以來各方之領袖人物尙未產出也夫中國今日豈乏此項人才乎爲解決此問題起見閱者之意以中國何人俱有此項資格可選出十二人將其姓名填入左方之空白選舉票中此種選舉將逐期揭曉於本報至一千九百二十三年一月一日截止閱者諸君可將所選之人名填入於選舉票十二行中幷將以後登出之空白選舉票傳與親友務使此項選舉益加普及投票者所舉之人物須於各方事業中擇其名望素著堪爲一業中之代表者選之例如政軍商銀行各界以及其他專門事業之人物

此項選舉無論中外人士皆可投票惟投票者須於選舉票中申明爲外國人中國人或中國學生投票者之姓名無庸署於選舉票中惟若能附一親署名之函說明其所選諸人之理由尤爲歡迎此項署名之信札本館當嚴守秘密

選舉結果除每星期揭露一次外其總結揭曉在一千九百二十三年一月一日後儘先登載本報

此項選舉於一千九百二十三年一月一日截止選舉票須於是日以前付郵方爲有效

選舉票

鄙意左列十二人爲中國今日最大人物

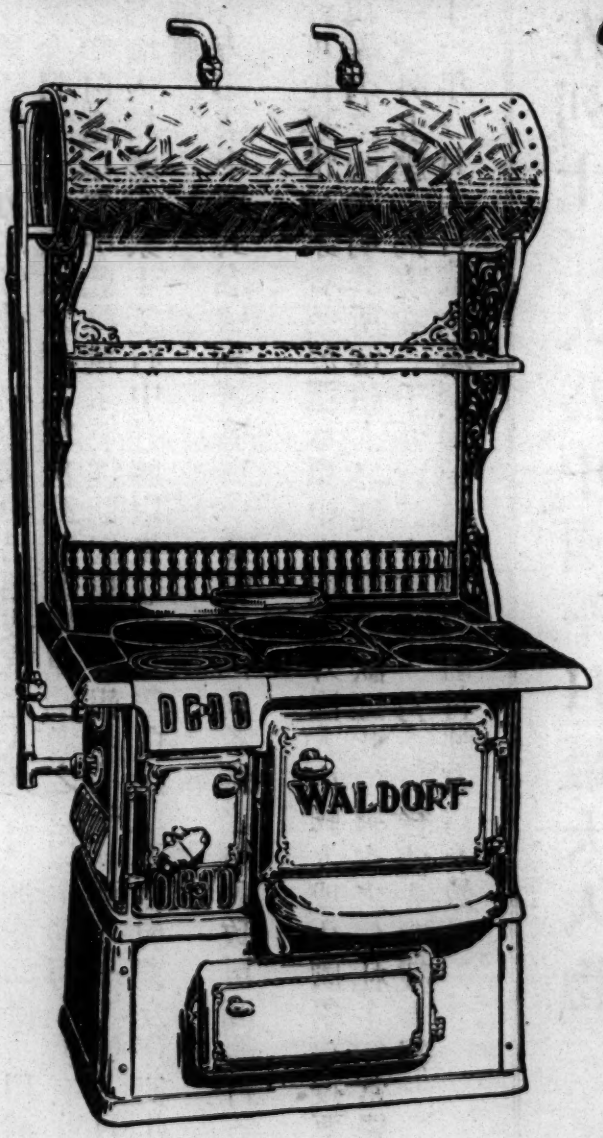
一
二
三
四
五
六
七
八
九
十
十一
十二

投票者爲外國人○中國人○中國學生○ 在圓圈內書一十字以便區別

此票填就後扯下寄交上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館選舉主任

Southard Robertson Co's

STOVES



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MANILA, P. I.

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The public is cautioned against purchasing imitations of the original
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Brands of cigars manufactured in Manila, Philippine Islands
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All cigars sold under the above brands not bearing the official Export Stamp of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Government of the Philippine Islands, can not be cigars of the original and famous brands of EL ORIENTE.

FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP

LOOK FOR THE STAMP ON THE BOX AND THE WORD "MANILA" ON THE LABEL

EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY,
of WALTER E. OLSEN & CO., INC., MANILA, P. I.
I. DELBOURGO,
38 Kiangse Road, Agent in China.

(*Continued from page 380*)

and weak; money tighter because large capital issues; sixty-five million foreign loans issued October; employment excellent. Immediate prospects good."

Charles J. Woodbridge, son of Dr. S. I. Woodbridge of the *Chinese Christian Intelligencer*, and Mrs. Woodbridge, Shanghai, for the second time has been awarded the William L. Biddle Scholarship by Princeton University. Mr. Woodbridge won the same scholarship last year. The scholarship goes to the student of the highest scholastic standing, who is engaged in some form of sport and partially supports himself. Dr. Woodbridge's son was born in China, and attended the Shanghai American School here.

The marriage will take place on Wednesday, November 15, of Chester B. Morrison, and Miss Estelle Boyd, daughter of Mrs. H. Collis Boyd, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral Church, Shanghai, at 4:30 o'clock. Following the marriage a reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, Hungjao Road. Miss Boyd has been making an extended tour of the Far East in company with her mother and is a native of Australia. Mr. Morrison has been connected with Andersen, Meyer and Company for several years.

The students of the Continental English College, Dixwell Road, Shanghai, will give an entertainment in the Chinese Cotton Guild, No. 7 Elgin Road, Shanghai, on Sunday, November 12, for the puropose of raising funds to erect a new building. The Continental English School, was organized for the purpose of helping poor students, who are admitted without tuition. The instructors support the school. Owing to the increased number of students this term from the different provinces, the school building is not adequate, and more buildings are needed.

The Duke and Dutchess de Talleyrand of Paris who passed through Shanghai about a month ago have now arrived in New York and in an interview in one of the New York papers, the dutchess (who was formerly Anna Gould) said: "Travel in China was very uncomfortable and one was impressed with the number of spies everywhere, keeping watch on travelers.——We found Japan very different. The hotels were most comfortable and everyone was glad to make the trip pleasant and agreeable." They sailed from Yokohama for America on the President Jackson, a dry ship.

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Wenchow, China.

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News from Central China

The Chinese Bankers' Association of Hankow has just passed a resolution to erect a Tls. 75,000 building for the home of that Association. A lot of 300 fang of land has been acquired, and plans are being made for the new edifice. The new Bankers' building of Hankow will be completed about a year from now. The fund for the construction and land will be subscribed by all Chinese exchange banks belonging to the Association.

The strike in the British Cigarette Company has ended through the conclusion of a compromise which was mutually agreed upon between Mr. J. Gilliam, Manager of the Company, and two representatives of the workmen's union with the chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Labor Unions Association acting as witness. Among the terms of the compromise the factory agreed to increase the wages of workmen should their incomes under the new method of making cigarettes become less than what they got under the old system.

General Ma Lien-chia, the new Governor of Anhwei, has telegraphed the Peking government announcing that he has succeeded in taking over the governorship from ex-Tuchun Chang Wen-seng at Pengpu. Chang Wen-seng is now retiring from office without murmuring, as General Ma has in addition taken over control of the Anwhei army from Chang. The much feared situation in Anhwei has therefore eased off, and General Wu Pei-fu has thus succeeded in completing a chain of governors on the Yangtze from Nanking to Wuchang.

An Anti-Foot-Binding Association has been started in Hankow by C. T. Yu, steward of the Hankow Race Club and a group of leading Chinese in Hankow and Wuchang. The association has applied to the Military Governor of Hupeh for permission to extend its activities to districts all over Hupeh province, with the further request that the government ask magistrates to cooperate in the anti-foot-binding movement. Various schemes are being planned to harness the cripping of Chinese women of the coming generation.

The French and British police authorities in Hankow had a raid on several Chinese premises in the Concessions in search of counterfeiters of bank notes of the Yokohama Specie Bank, In a residence in the French Concession a large quantity of half-printed spurious five dollar notes were found, and some six persons were arrested. The forgeries were excellent imitations of the Yokohama Bank notes, the only defect noticeable being the water mark which proved too difficult for the counterfeiters to copy. Further investigations are being made to ascertain the leaders of the forgery party who is believed to have escaped.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Honan, has been removed from office by a Mandate which simultaneously appoints General Chang Fu-lai, a follower of General Wu Pei-fu, as Administrator of Military Affairs of Honan, which is virtually the same post as that of a Tuchun. Feng Yu-hsiang has been transferred to the post of Inspector-General and Commissioner for Reviewing government troops of Peking. General Chang has assumed his office, and General Feng is preparing to leave Honan. There has been the rumor that Chang Fu-lai and Feng Yu-hsiang are heading toward collision, but thus far nothing serious has happened.

Hunan officials have just experienced a labor strike by carpenters in Changsha who demand higher wages. Changsha officials through the Commissioner of Home Affairs in Hunan, attempted suppressing the labor movement, but the workmen's demand did not exceed that of a bare living wage. A labor procession took place in Changsha last month, and after that ten delegates were appointed to interview the Commissioner. After much discussion the workmen's demand for better wages was acceded to. The average wage for a workman is about 34 cents for an eight hour day, and overtime is not reckoned at doubled rate, but at the same rate as 8 hour work.

The defeated Szechuenese Chief, General Yang Sen, returned to Hankow last Monday from Loyangfu, and will soon return to the Western portion of Hupeh, where he has headquarters in Ichang. It is said that he has accepted an important appointment from General Wu Pei-fu and there will be another big upheaval in Szechuen. General Yang Sen is recruiting new troops at Ichang and gathering strength for recovering his lost position as Commander in Szechuen. General Wu Pei-fu is interested in the return to power in Szechuen of General Yang Sen in view of the possibility of Yang Sen bringing Szechuen again under the Peking government.

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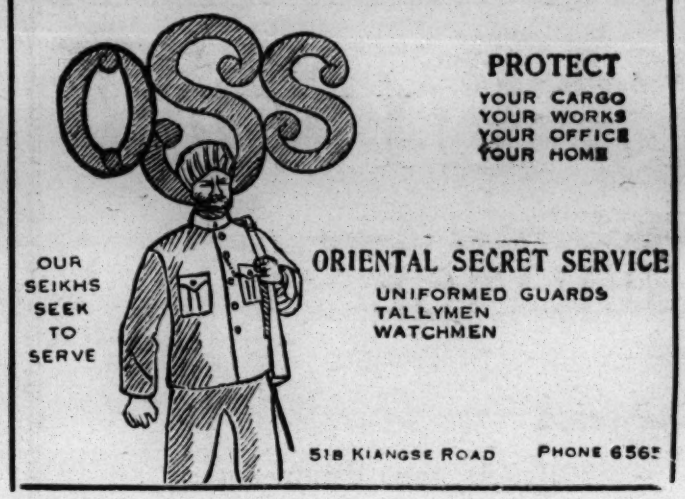

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At the opening session of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Feng Shoa-shan, a delegate from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, made some public statement in a speech in which he called attention of newspapermen present to misinformation to the effect that the Tuchun was present at the opening ceremony to supervise the chamber's meeting. The statement was made in insulting language, and local journalists retired from their seats as a protest against the insult of Mr. Feng. On the same day, the Hankow Newspapers Association sent a telegram to Shanghai asking the Chamber of Commerce there to withdraw the authority of Mr. Feng to represent Shanghai, and make due apology to the Hankow newspapers.

Fifteen government schools and colleges in Wuchang are promoting a general strike among schools as a protest against the wrongful dismissal of students from the Foreign Language School and the Girls Teachers College. Several schools have already declared a strike in sympathy with the dismissed students, and the Wuhan Students Federation are demanding from the Commissioner of Education in Wuchang the dismissal of unqualified school authorities and the unconditional admission to dismissed students to return to schools. For a while the Language School was opened by the Tuchun, but is now opened with a new president appointed by the Tuchun, Hu Chun-ho, a graduate of the University of Hongkong.

Bolshevik bandits in Szechuen, belonging to the Anarchists' Party in Szechuen, have recently kidnapped the son of Governor Liu Chen-hsun for whose release they are demanding $2,000,000. Troops were sent to attack the bandits in the mountains where they have entrenched themselves, but the former are either unable to cope with them or have voluntarily joined hands with the bandits, as they have all gone to the bandits' side. The bandits have again presented some new demands in lieu of the $2,000,000 ransom, these being $400,000 for ransom, 40,000 rifles, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunitions and the condition that Szechuen government should devise means to give work to unemployed poor people in Chengtu. The attention of Szechuenese militarists is now centered on the rescue of Governor Liu's son and the suppression of Bolshevism in Szechuen.

The fourth annual Conference of the Chinese Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened in Hankow on November 1, with about a hundred delegates from various parts of China attending. Among the first questions brought up for discussion was the abolition of likin in China and the increase of customs in China. Delegates from practically all Chambers in China unanimously agree that trade in China is greatly hampered by the painful process of likin taxation, and that immediate steps should be taken by the central government at Peking to abolish the much abused system. The likin tax has done harm to both merchants and the government, the legitimate incomes of the latter being greatly cut off through the squeezing of likin collectors. The above resolution will be brought to the attention of Peking when the Conference concludes. Sessions will last about twenty days.

Hankow, Nov. 5, 1922.

News from South China

The Canton Government Tannery will be sold at Canton early next month at set price of $400,000 and transferred to private ownership altogether.

Since the Fukien muddle and the despatching of Cantonese troops there to oppose the possible return of Hsu Chung-chi to Canton, press censorship and exclusion of Kuomintang newspapers from Hongkong are again in force.

An exchange of salutes at Hongkong, October 25, announced the arrival there of Admiral E. A. Anderson, commander-in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, on board the flagship Huron. Admiral Anderson will leave Hongkong about November 2.

Professor Chung Wing-kwong, vice-president of Canton Christian College, has been elected chairman of the Canton City Council. The Council will be asked by the Municipality to confirm the £2,000,000 municipal bond issue upon its in meeting early November.

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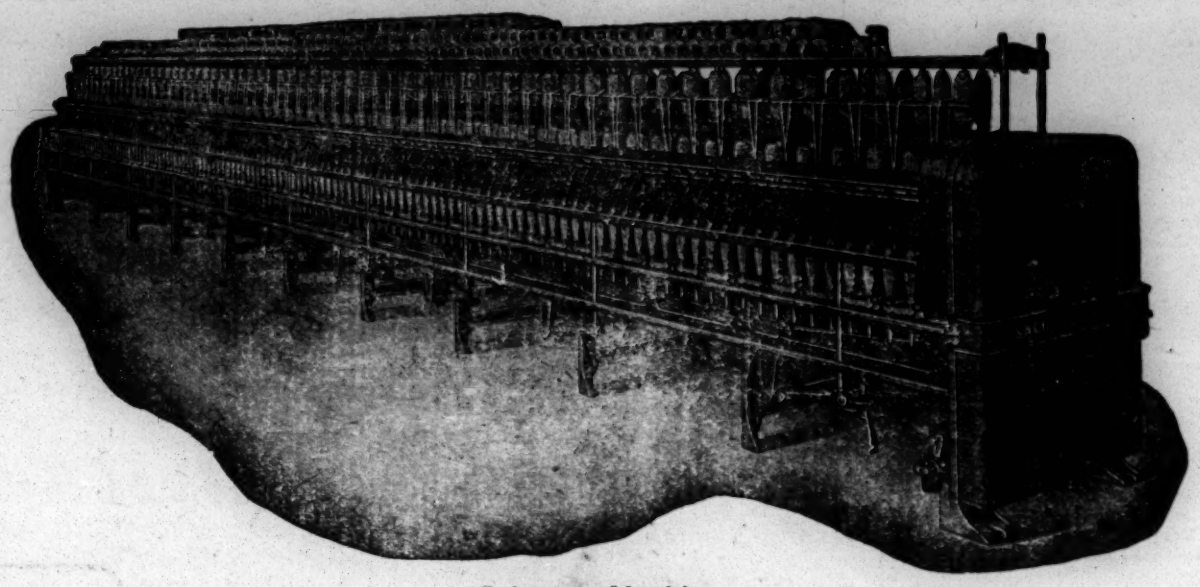

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The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has approved of the £2,000,000 British loan for the purpose of redeeming the present banknotes and buying new equipment for the Government Mint. This loan is different from the £2,000,000 municipal loan for public utilities improvement.

The department of sericulture of Canton Christian College, supported by additional appropriations from the International Silk Association in New York, will graduate its first short course students October 28, when exercises will be held. President Chan Lim Pak of the Canton Silk Association will address the graduates.

A new election for members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly will probably be held early next year, as the term of three years for which they have been elected will be up this winter. The Assembly held its last meeting of the last session October 27. The present Assembly will not meet again unless a special session is called.

Mei Lan Fang, the noted Chinese actor and female impersonator from Peking, began his short season in Hongkong, October 25 with an enthusiastic reception at the Tai Ping Theater. Before he began performing he was guest of honor at many notable functions. He was also received by the acting governor of Hongkong soon after his landing.

Pending reorganization and the report of its receivers the *Canton Times* was again put in charge of C. Y. Fung, a former manager. Unless the censorship is raised and editors are given a reasonable measure of liberty, to run a paper in Canton is not only a risky but an exceedingly dangerous job. Last week three editors were arrested for unfavorable comments on the proposed government loan issues.

General Wong Keong has replaced Chun Wing-sen as director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal. General Wong has already assumed his new duties. General Wong has the distinction of having captured the only woman military commander in Kwangtung, Colonel Lung Hing Yue, at Pakhoi. Colonel Lung was a supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the recent conflict with General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Cantonse Army.

Among those arrested in connection with the bomb outrage in Canton, October 19, was Dr. M. M. de Colbert, who claims German nationality which is denied by the local German consular agents. On the night of October 19 six bombs exploded in several parts of the city, including the *Morning Bell Daily News* building, Hotel Asia, Western Hotel, and Oriental, killing three persons, seriously wounding nine, and slightly imjuring many. So far no conviction has been made of the suspects, as the evidence so far introduced has been very weak.

According to the *Canton Times* the Canton municipal loan of £2,000,000 was signed by the chief provincial and municipal officials at Canton and George L. Brander of the Anglo-French-China Syndicate, Limited, of London September 23 last. Under the agreement, a tramway, water works, and telephone system are to be constructed to replace the existing ones. Fourteen miles of track with overhead trolley wires and modern cars will be constructed, and a telephone system capable of connecting Hongkong and Fatshan is included in the plan. The water works will be much enlarged. The money is available within 90 days from the signing of the contract. Under the terms of the loan a board of control, consisting of three Chinese, is to be appointed to supervise the carrying out of the agreement and the work. The actual operations are to be under a board of managers of whom the managing director and assistant managing director shall be Chinese and the chief engineer and chief accountant shall be Europeans or Americans. Charles S. Paget of Canton, an American, is named chief engineer. The local work will be awarded to the Chinese, while materials will be imported through British firms. The terms of the loan will be 25 years with a privilege of redemption after 16 years. Though title to the three utilities will rest with the municipality from the first, they are to be operated and their expenditures supervised by the representatives of the bondholders until the loan is redeemed. The city guarantees the bonds by the returns from the operation of the utilities with an option on three percent. of the annual municipal income from other sources if the first are not sufficient. The former administration was in favor of the loan before it went out. The Anglo-French-China Syndicate, Limited, was organized in 1898 and has an office in Peking also. The directors include H. E. M. Bourke, Thomas Ford, J. Goodland, R. M. St. Pierre, C. H. Bourke, and H. B. Clifford.

H. W.

Canton, October 27, 1922.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 1 to Wednesday, November 8.)

The Yangtze situation occupies the forefront as regards the news of the week under review. It is very difficult to get confirmed official news regarding the situation in Fukien but a late telegram to the *Shanghai Gazette* reports that Little Hsu has left Fukien, and General Wang Yung-chuan, Commander-in-chief of the National Reconstruction Army has pledged his allegiance to the Peking government. The following was contained in the telegram:

It is pointed out that although Little Hsu has been eliminated from Fukien, the situation in that province is still very complex. Consular reports and unofficial messages from Fukien indicate that Foochow is under the complete control of the Southern generals whose status has not in the least been affected by Little Hsu's departure from Fukien. In view of the intimate relations between Gen. Hsu Chung-chi and Gen. Wang Yung-chuan, the Mandarins are very suspicious regarding the latter's attitude. It is feared that his pledge of allegiance has been made with the intent to defraud the government for ammunition supplies. At present there are two Civil Governors in Fukien, namely, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, who was appointed by mandate, and Lim Sum, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was elected by the military generals in Foochow. Thus, a conflict of authority is inevitable. Furthermore, the arrival in Amoy of Tuchun Li Hou-chi and Amiral Tu Shih-kwei from Nanking to "cooperate" with Admiral Sah makes it likely that "too many cooks will spoil the broth," for they will scramble for power rather than "relieve" Fukien.

Meanwhile, the "expedient" policy of the Southern Generals to entrust the provincial administration to the Fukienese themselves and to see at the same time that the Fukienese placed in power are their desirable co-workers is as welcomed by the Fukienese M. P.'s and residents in Peking as it is dreaded by the Mandarins and Northern militarists. The Fukinese M. P.'s have wired to Admiral Sah Chen-ping, informing him that the people of Fukien are satisfied with the arrangement (made by the Southern generals) whereby Fukien is to be governed by the Fukienese and reminding him that since the majority of the naval officers are Fukienese, they should be sensible enough not to become the tools of others.

Despite the Yangtse situation the Presidential election campaign—the preliminary one—continues. According to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, many of the campaigners consider this an excellent time for them to proceed with the election, believing that because of the devotion of many of the political parties to the Yangtse crisis they will be unprepared to enter the lists. Many of the Members of Parliament have severed connections with their old parties, and joined with the so-called 1922 club, formed by the pro-Paoting element, and with the support of at least one group of militarists bask in confidence. General Wu Pei-fu in expressing his opinion on the presidential question says as long as the constitution is not completed there should be no presidential election. Tsao Jui, Pien Shou-chung and others are trying to make Marshal Tsao Kun the next president, but authorities state Marshal Tsao would not consider this official position in any way. It is understood in Chinese circles that Wu does not favor this candidate, but is strongly in favor of the present president remaining in office.

The Cabinet in Peking during this heated discussion of the presidential election is expected to submit its resignation *en bloc*, according to a report from the Ministers, who state their term of office is up.

This report has been received enthusiastically by the Paotingfu politicians as they see an opportunity to obtain control of the important portfolios. It is possible that Dr. Yen will return to the premiership but it is not probable unless he can find a reliable man for the Finance portfolio.

During the week under review a Mandate is being issued abolishing the Tuchunate of Honan and appointing General Feng Yu-hsiang, Inspecting General of Troops, and General Fu-lai, Director General of Military Affairs. The situation in Honan is anything but encouraging, despite the propaganda being circulated for and against General Feng Yu-hsiang, who it is expected is coming to Shanghai for medical treatment.

According to the *Asiatic News Agency* the following report is made regarding the Chihli situation:

For the purpose of military communications between Shensi and Honan, the Loyang War Lord has instructed Mr. Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, to devise means to build a strategical line connecting the two

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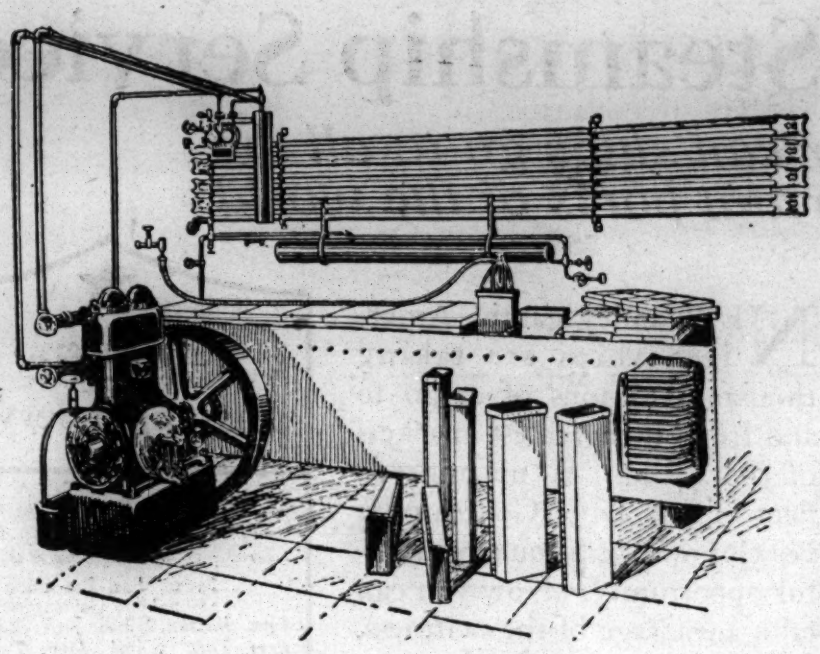

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provinces as soon as possible and by this way Shensi and Honan can be connected with the Lung-Hai and the Ching-Han Lines. This is reported to be one of the reasons for the removal of General Feng Yu-hsiang in favor of General Chang Fu-lai.

The difficult point in the final solution of the Honan problem is that Feng Yu-hsiang is regarded as one of the supporters of Marshal Tsao Kun while Chang Fu-lai is a staunch supporter of General Wu Pei-fu. Superficially. Paoting and Loyang are still chief leaders of the Chihli faction; but in reality, it has already been split into two parties and especially, it is now impossible for Wu Pei-fu to submit entirely to the orders and wishes of Tsao Kun. Hence the final actual split is inevitable and unavoidable.

The Sino-Japanese Joint Commission continues its meetings and latest reports have it that steady progress is being made in connection with the Shangtung questions. An agreement has been reached on the public properties for use of consulates, etc., and figures of expenditures on public properties.

From Canton comes the report that the shareholders of he Canton waterworks, electric light plants, tramway companies, all private enterprises offered as security for a £2,000,000 loan to the Canton Municipality by British financiers, have held a series of mass meetings at which they have registered vigorous opposition to the loan. The provincial assembly is also reported to have expressed indignation at Governor Chen Shih-ju and an effort to impeach him will be made, according to the *Asiatic News Agency*. It is reported that another loan to be known as "currency reform loan" is adrift.

The following news explaining the situation in Szechwan was received from Roy C. Bennett, special correspondent for the *Review* and *Chicago Tribune*, dated November 2, and 4 respectively:

Szechuen, with one-sixth the population of China, is succeeding in defying the Peking government and maintaining a feudal empire, ruled by the warring militarists.

Attempts to guarantee provincial peace have been unsuccessful. The military chieftans in conference at Chengtu, the provincial capital, are reported to be accomplishing little or nothing, despite the presence there of representatives of the various politicals leaders of the nation.

Kao Kuo-tso, representative of President Li Yuan-hung at the Chengtu conference, remained in Chungking many days before proceeding to Chengtu, claiming illness, which the foreign doctor attending him thought was feigned because he feared going to Chengtu. He finally left for Chengtu on October 31. The trip takes two weeks by chair.

Representatives of Sun Yat-sen and others, as well as the provincial military chieftans are attending. There are rumors that the conference has broken down due to the conflicting views of the militarists.

Conference topics were to include the limitation of provincial soldiery, division of power, and distribution of money. Part of the militarists propose closing the provincial arsenal, limiting the number and kind of rifles useable, and requiring the military chieftans to surrender monthly a certain number of rifles for destruction, thereby gradually abolishing the army but foreigners have little faith in such proposals because the militarists desiring vast incomes will not surrender any power. The people are voiceless in affairs. The students are agitating reforms.

Serious fighting between the first and third armies is practically certain, but probably not before Spring. Liu Cheng-hsun, commander of the third army and at present generalissimo of the province, is ruler although requiring subordinates to do most of the campaigning. Tan Mao-hsin, commander of the first army, is also strong.

Commerce, both foreign and Chinese, is imperilled American and other boats which ply the Yangtze as far as Chungking are incased in armor steel and bear placards in Chinese imploring the soldiers not to fire upon merchant vessels. The river above Chungking is virtually controlled by bandits.

American gunboat patrol of the river is wholly inadequate because of the insufficiency of vessels and the limited instructions of the American government. Shots aimed at American merchant vessels struck a gunboat, but the latter was unable to act drastically. American companies struggling to hold their footing fear the impossibility of regaining their hold if once driven out.

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The upper river shipping season closes soon because of low water but the reopening in the Spring is expected to bring a crisis. Little importance is attached to the reports of the local government's planning adequate river police.

A Chinese paper announces that the Szechuen government is paying the Japanese government a small sum in consideration of damage done to a Japanese gunboat during the recent civil war.

The Szechuenese advocate self-government, proclaiming, "Szechuen for Szechuenese." They resent interference from other Chinese almost as much as from foreigners. Unification advocates concede the strength of the Szechuen strategical position, and are frankly discouraged.

There are persistent reports to the effect that Yang Sen, commander of the defeated Szechuenese army and former provincial emperor, whose headquarters are at Ichang, is planning to bring his army back into Szechuen. His recent conferences with agents of Wu Pei-fu prompts the widespread belief that Wu is backing him. Attempts by Wu to conquer Szechuen assure desperate fighting unless Wu's army is led by some Szechuenese such as Yang. Reports from Chengtu indicate that the provincial militarists are struggling to patch up the troubles to prevent outside interference

The conference at Chengtu is considering a plan for a set provincial income of $14,000,000 annually, $6,000,000 of which will be used for civil administration and the remainder, $8,000,000, to be divided equally among all the military organizations.

The situation in Vladivostok has become quiet since last week, and a late report says all government institutions are being organized according to new revolutionary needs.

Japan seems to be quiet during the week and has spent much time in the speculation of conditions as they exist in other countries. She has been celebrating her fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the educational system. The *Jiji* comments as follows:

The educational system was established 50 years ago in accordance with the spirit of the famous Five Imperial Oaths, which included the need of seeking knowledge far and wide by putting down traditional evil customs and upholding the justice of the universe. It is thanks to this system that education is so widely disseminated in this country.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 1. An advance guard of a thousand Fascisti, made a triumphant entry into Rome, including a few women, with majority young men, and are enthusiastically received by Romans.——New York dispatch says customs officials announce new tariffs thus far have not resulted in reduction in the volume of imports the prices of which, however have increased considerably.

November 2. Four persons reported to have individual incomes of G. $5,000,000 or more, four between four or five million, according to a report from Washington.—— Extraordinary enthusiasm is shown when fascisti enters Rome, and one of Mussolini's first acts is to order loafers dismissed from state job.——Trade treaty negotiations for a commercial agreement between France and Canada is begun, according to Paris dispatch.

November 3. Municipal elections in Great Britain show labor losses with great interest manifested in coming elections.——President Harding is adamant in insisting on full recognition of European obligations, opposing all pleas for cancellation, but willing to show leniency in regard to payment.

November 4. New York dispatch says United States bankers think time is ripe to lend aid to European business.

Noverber 5. Senator Borah in U. S. Senate says there is strong need for new political alignment during the time of the political revolution now going on in America.—— Expulsions of Christians causes serious misgivings among serious minded Turks, as action of Angora government. ——A commission from Geneva will visit Far East to make study of epidemics.

November 8. Late report from Constantinople says affairs are approaching one of the greatest catastrophes in history. —— Congressional elections in United States reported dullest in many years showing if Republicans keep control of Senate, may lose the House.——Reparations Commission hand German government a note requesting more definite proposals with regard to stabilization of the mark and showing steps regulating finances.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, with the general public taking more interest in the staple than for some time past and the net result for the week is an advance of about three-quarters of a tael and with practically over three taels above the figure started with at the early part of October. When a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying both by Bulls and Mills who were encouraged by the firm attitude of American and Indian markets.

The demand for actual cotton has been very good indeed the largest part of the demand coming from shorts. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings, and a time when bullish news must make its appearance, and we consider more caution on the bear side than heretofore is necessary. Considerable buying has been the feature within the last forty-eight hours with little or nothing offering in the expectation of such contingencies, which is only tending to accelerate the recent advance if the world markets take their normal course.

Yarn.—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and although during the early part of the week the tendency was somewhat easier, the undertone of the market at the close was steady to firm. Interior stocks are generally light and an increased demand is looked forward to in the near future.

New Books and Publications

Russia's Foreign Relations During the Last Half Century

By Baron Sergius A. Korff. Williams College, The Institute of Politics Publications, Williamstown. New York: The Macmillan Co 1922.

Russia To-day and To-morrow

By Paul N. Miliukov. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1922.

Reviewed by Alexander Nazaroff

Baron Korff starts his concise and brilliant narrative of the events which preceded the late war with the conclusion of the congress of Berlin, in 1878. The decisions of that congress crystallized the European storm centre in the Balkans, thwarted Russia's great military successes as well as her national aims, and were the first link in a long series of subsequent events that alienated Russia from Germany and prepared the ground for her *rapprochement* with France.

In two vivid chapters Baron Korff gives a masterly analysis of the Czar's Far Eastern policy. We do not think the reader can find a more lucid, authoritative, and impartial description of Russia's foreign relations summarized in so short a space than that given in Baron Korff's valuable work. In a few striking words he portrays the characters of many leading Russian statesmen. To meet the evils of secret diplomacy Baron Korff suggests a series of important technical reforms that he considers urgent for the major part of the civilized world.

Since the death of Professor Kliutchevsky, Paul N. Miliukov has justly been considered the most remarkable and outstanding of Russian historians. He is, moreover, one of the leading Russian politicians of the liberal camp and the organizer and leader of the Constitutional-Democratic (Cadet) party. His personal role in the first phase of the Russian revolution is fresh in the memory. It is natural, therefore, that we expect from Mr. Paul Miliukov something more than we demand of an amateur who, after having spent a couple of weeks in Russia, ventures fearlessly to disclose all the mysteries of the Russian soul. Mr. Miliukov's present volume will justify the expectations of the most exacting readers; it is undoubtedly one of the best books on the great Russian catastrophe that appeared in any language.

The last chapter, on Russia's Contribution to the World's Civilization, is brilliant. With the *finesse* of a refined artist Mr. Miliukov reveals the peculiarities of Russian art and outlines its modern history. With this chapter he concludes a book so excellent that it can be considered epoch making in the literature on Russia, the first work in which the Russian revolution is regarded as belonging to the past and the long succession of events that took place between 1914 and the end of 1921 are viewed in historical perspective.—From *The Literary Review of the N. Y. Evening Post.*

Liverpool, November 2, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....14.44 Pence
" " January.....13.72 "
" " March ..... 13.51 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 2, 1922.

New York Market:—December .....24.51 Cents
January .....24.20 "
March.....24.28 "
May .....24.10 "
July .....23.80 "
Spot .....24.70 "
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, November 2, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 455 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... " 328 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan. ..... " 401 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Nov./Dec./Jan. ..... Tls. 29.25
Shanghai, Nov./Dec. ..... " 28.00
M-ginned, Nov./Dec. ..... " 28.25
Taichong, Nov./Dec. ..... " 28.75
Shensi, Dec./Jan. ..... " 30.25
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 1st, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The price of silver in London at 33 1/16 d. spot and 33 1/16 d. forward is 1/8 d. and 1/16 d. lower than this day last week. From advices to hand it appears that India has been the sole supporter of the market, with China a seller. The T/T rate on London remains unchanged at 3/3 1/4. Locally, the market has again relapsed into a state of inactivity, and the slight improvement in trade, noticeable a week or two ago, seems for the time being to have disappeared, particularly in regard to exports. Demand from importers and speculative operations have only been on a very moderate scale. The market at the close is lifeless with sterling offering at 3/3 1/16 and buyers 1/8 d. higher.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 40,109,000 an increase of Tls. 682,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,750,000 a decrease of $ 490,000.

Estimated value Tls 67,289,000 as against Tls. 39,473,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for October	Thursday Oct. 26	Friday Oct. 27	Saturday Oct. 28	Monday Oct. 30	Tuesday Oct. 31	Wednes. Nov. 1
selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.072	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
D/Dfts. "	—	3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8	3/3	3/3 5/8
4m/s "	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3	3/3 3/4
T/T India	255.281	251	251	251	251	251	251
T/T France	1006.666	1050	1060	1060	1045	1055	1045
T/T N. Y.	74.135	73	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
T/T H'kong	75.109	75	75	75	75 1/4	75 1/8	75 1/8
T/T Japan	65.104	66	66	66	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
T/T Batavia	194.666	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	192	192	192
T/T Straits	70.125	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.932	3/5 1/2	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
4m/s " D/P		3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4
6m/s " D/A	3/6 432	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,056 666	1100	1110	1110	1095	1105	1095
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77 812	76 1/2	76	77	77	76 3/4	76 3/4
4m/s " Docs	—	77	77	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 5/16	34 1/16	34 1/8	34 1/8	34 1/16	33 15/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.67 3/4	G. $.67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $.67
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 319.10	Tls. 317.80	Tls. 318.00	Tls. 318.00	Tls. 316.40	Tls. 317.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.375	72.45	72.55	72.70	72..70	72.70
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3 %	2 %	2 %	3 %	3 %	3 %
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		3 %	London on Paris	T/T	63.45
Bank of France rate of discount		4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T	20350
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s.	2 7/8 %	New York on London	T/T	445 3/8
" "	4 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T	1/3 3/16
" "	6 m/s.	2 3/4 %	Hongkong on "	T/T	2/5 1/2
			Yokohama " "	T/T	2/1 15/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Test 1.14 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Hawre Maru, from U.S.A., September 4.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	375
Flour, Corn	,,	76
Glycerine	,,	84
Glucose	,,	265
Oil, Cast or, Medicinal	,,	15
Paper, A rt Printing	,,	816
Paper, Glazed Flint	,,	326
Paper, Printing	,,	731
Paper, Writing	,,	142
Paper, Unclassed	,,	351
Potash, Bichromate of	,,	168
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,197
Typewriters	,,	40
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	108,430

S. S. Tjilebort, from U. S. A., September 4.

Beans	Pls.	7
Ink, Printing	,,	11
Prunes, Dried	,,	4
Quebrache Extract	,,	84
Boxes, Cash	Pcs.	2,001
Canned Meats	Doz.	62
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,075,598

S. S. Ningchow, from U. S. A., September 4.

Linen	Yds.	2,090
Silk Seals, with Cotton back	Catties	149
Iron Bars	Pls.	3,891
Iron Channels	,,	29
Iron Fish-plates	,,	207
Iron Forgings	,,	5
Iron Hoops	,,	420
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	375
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	8
Iron, Pipes	,,	1,235
Iron Rails	,,	2,372
Iron Sheets	,,	875
Iron Wire	,,	270
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	447
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,848
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	269
Dextrine	,,	32
Glue	,,	16
Gum, Arabic	,,	8
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	1
Paper, Coated	,,	497
Paper, Writing	,,	199
Sodium, Bicarbonate of	,,	17
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,433
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	8
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	30
Motor-cars	,,	3
Oilcloth	,,	360
Typewriters	,,	26
Baking Powder	Doz.	770
Files	,,	265
Hats	,,	44
Shirts	,,	72
Rum	Galls.	1,410
Varnish	,,	564
Chocolate	Lb	720
Cigarettes	Mille	65,100
Cigars	,,	40
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	174,602

S. S. Penang Maru, from U.S.A., September 4.

Artificial Silk Fancies	Yds.	981
Silk Seals, with Cotton back	Catties	194
Aluminium Sheets	Pls	6
Iron Angles	,,	9
Iron Plates, Old	,,	388
Grease	,,	927
Paper, Unclassed	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,521
Motor-cycles	Pcs.	1
Boots	Pair.	157
Cigarettes	Mille	68,250
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	211,091
Paints, Unclassed	,,	100

S. S. President Cleveland, from U.S.A., Sept 5.

Coffee Beans	Pls.	16
Asparagus, Canned	,,	151
Fruits, Canned	,,	73
Fruits, Dried	,,	29
Ink, Printing	,,	249
Lead, Red	,,	84
Lead, White	,,	95
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	585
Leather, Calf	,,	9
Leather, Sole	,,	227
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Milk, Evaporated	,,	21
Oranges, Fresh	,,	120
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,026
Sugar, Refined	,,	11
Sugar, Cube	,,	8
Sugar of Milk	,,	8
Wattle Bark	,,	1,008
Fish, Canned	Doz.	100
Hats	,,	41
Machines, Adding	Pcs.	20
Lemons, Fresh	,,	100,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	50,992
Cigarettes	Mille	93,875
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	497,018

S. S. City of Bristol from U.S.A., September 5.

Iron Bars	Pls.	1,558
Iron, Hoops	,,	540
Iron, Plates	,,	270
Iron, Tacks Cut	,,	8
Iron, Nails, Wire	,,	4,985
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	561
Wire	,,	420
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,694
Oakum	,,	18
Olives	,,	20
Paper, Coated	,,	396
Paper, Unclassed	,,	284
Rosin	,,	42
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,307
Oilcloth	Pcs.	1,006
Typewriters	,,	13
Files	Doz.	555
Hats	,,	10
Cigarettes	Mille	59,600

S. S. China, from U. S. A., September 5.

Canned Asparagus	Pls.	110
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	78
Grease	,,	70
Leather, Sole	,,	117
Macaroni	,,	16
Wax, Unclassed	,,	2
Oil, Lubricating,	Galls.	2,769
Turpentine	,,	500
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	69,000
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	210
Fruits, Canned	,,	38
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	124,588

S. S. City of Lincoln, from U.S.A., September 4.

Cigarettes	Mille	69,100
Canned Meats	Doz.	33

S. S. Baron Cawdor, from U.S.A., September 5.

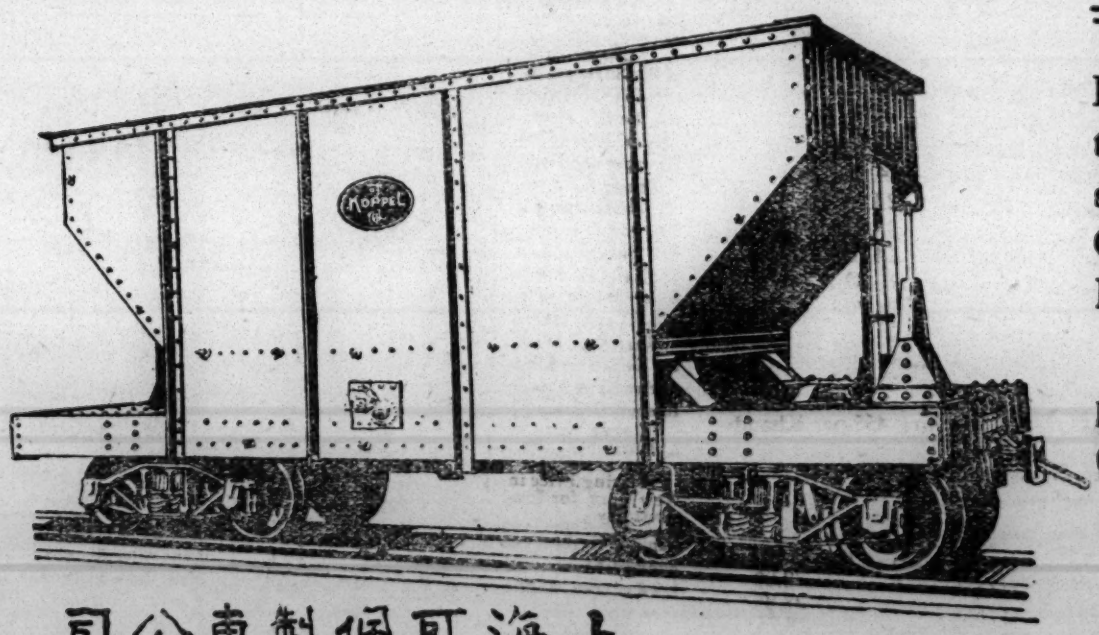
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	450,000

S. S. Tymeric, from U. S. A., September 5.

Silk, Seals, with Cotton Back	Catties	365
Iron Shaftings	Pls.	396
Paper, Writing	,,	14
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,966
Wax, Paraffin	,,	88
Files	Doz.	150
Cigars	Mille	10
Cigarettes	,,	62,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	151 061
Oil, Unclassed	,,	8,500

S. S. Hanley, from U. S. A., September 5.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	7,50



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SHANGHAI

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China and America's Gains at Washington.

References: Pp. 332,334,336,338.

Questions: 1. Review the reasons for the summoning of the Washington Conference. What is the official name of the conference? 2. How many treaties resulted from the Conference? 3. Which of the treaties is of most interest to Chinese? Why? 4. What is meant by the sentence on p. 334 beginning: "By winning the diplomatic battle at Washington—"? 5. Aside from the settlement of the Shantung question what did China gain at the Conference? 6. What does Mr. Chien think of the sale of arms to China? 7. What is mentioned as being the least satisfactory settlement of the Washington Conference? 8. What does Mr. Chien think the future relations of China and the United States should be?

Topic 2: The Proposed Reciprocal Postal Treaty between China and America.

Reference: P. 329.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word reciprocal (or reciprocity) as applied to treaties? 2. What precedents are there for such a treaty as is here suggested? 3. Discuss the advantages to China, and to the United States, of such a treaty. 4. Can you think of any objections to it? 5. Would such a treaty affect the advertising of business houses in either country?

Topic 3: The Siberian Situation.

Reference: P. 356.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the references to the Reds and the Whites? 2. Of what strategic importance is Vladivostok? 3. Why should the Chita troops be in Vladivostok?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Federalism in China

References: Pp. 331-332

Questions: 1. What is meant by a Federal type of government? 2. What is a Unitary system? 3. What reasons are given in favor of China's developing the former type of government? 4. Is this a new idea in China, or can it be traced to the Imperial era? 5. Why do the people distrust the central government? 6. From where did the idea come of having men from one province rule another province? 7. What were the advantages of such a system? What are its disadvantages now? 8. In what way have provincial assemblies contributed to the development of federalism? 9. Discuss the statement-"Modern life makes for diversity." 10 What are the writer's conclusions?

Topic 2: Telegraph Rates in China

References: Pp. 339-40.

Questions: 1. What reasons are assigned for the increased rates in the telegraph and postal services? 2. What improvements in the telegraph administration are advocated? 3. What will be the effect of the new rates on the number of messages sent? 4 How do the new rates compare with those in the United States? 5. What is the importance of the telegraph in commerce? in government? in war?

Topic 3: The Work of Judge Lobingier.

References: Pp. 340-41

Questions: I. What is the position of Judge Lobingier? 2. How long has there been an American Court in China, and how is the Judge appointed? 3. What books have been written by Judge Lobingier? 4. In what ways has Judge Lobingier identified himself with the life of Shanghai, and the Far East?

Topic 4: A Chinese Woman Journalist.

Reference: P. 342.

Questions: 1. Is there a place in China for women journalists? Especially along which lines? 2. Where is Miss Chang taking her professional training? 3. In what school in China was Miss Chang prepared for study abroad? 4. How was she enabled to go abroad?

Topic 5: Transfer of General Feng.

References: P. 356,346.

Questions: 1. Where does General Feng rank this week on the list of the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese"? 2. How has the general distinguished himself? 3. Is the new position or has it other significance? Explain.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The New American Tariff

Reference: P. 330

Questions: 1. Why is this tariff of especial interest to Chinese as well as American business houses in the Far East? 2. What commodities are included in the 20% of China's exports which are adversely affected? 3. Which industry is particularly mentioned, and what alternatives does it face? 4. What is the place of Committees in the American Congress? 5. What important suggestion is made by the Editor as a result of the making of this tariff? 6. Who are said to have been the real makers of this tariff? 7. How is the American tariff considered to be of international significance? 8. What countries other than China are affected?

Topic 2: The Kwangtung Loans

Reference: P. 354.

Questions: 1. What is meant by the term Auditing? 2. On what conditions has the Kwangtung Assembly approved the new loan? 3. What is the term of the loan? 4. How soon will the first instalment be available? 5. What is the assigned purpose of the loan? 6. From what country are materials for mint improvement and bullion to be bought? 7. What power is given to the bondholders through the Anglo-French Corporation?

Topic 3: Appropriations for the Administration of the China Trade Act.

Reference: P. 342.

Questions: 1. How soon is the China Trade Act to be put into force? 2. What salaries are to be paid to the China Trade Act Registrar and Ass't. Registrar? 3. What is meant by the reference to the bill going "into conference of the two houses of Congress." (Note: Consult any standard text on American government for the answer to this question).

Topic 4: Industrial Unrest.

References: Pp. 329-30.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between machine-facturing and manufacturing? 2. What is the meaning of the term Industrial Revolution? 3. What evidences are there that China is undergoing an industrial revolution? 4. What reasons are assigned in explanation of the large number of strikes? 5. In what industries have there been recent strikes? 6. Why is the strike a costly and unnecessary means of settling labor disputes? 7. What are the dangers of strikes?

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 1, 1922, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; testimony taken of King, Fessenden and Woo; submitted on briefs to be filed.
" 1, " " " 1929, Rodger and Haskell v. Steele; testimony taken of Wing, Day Tsu Ying, Stewart, Haskell, Rodger, Fessenden and Steele; submitted.
" 2, " " " 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corp.; testimony taken of Young; submitted on briefs briefs to be filed.
" 3, " " " 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of Chang Sung San, Shu Wei Soong, and Hensler.
" 6, " " " 1963, U. S. v. Antido; plea of not guilty.
" 6, " " " 1972, U. S. v. Antido; plea of not guilty.
" 6, " " " 1974, U. S. v. Antido; plea of guilty.
" 6, " " " 1973, U. S. v. Antido; plea of not guilty.
" 6, " " " 1388, Weil v. Wright; testimony taken of plaintiff, Potter, Mrs. True, Kanake and defendant; submitted.
" 6, " " " 1946, Peyran v. Peyran; testimony taken of plaintiff.
" 6, " " " 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co., Motion to make more definite and certain.
" 6, " " " 1333, Chinese Maritime Customs v. American-Oriental Banking Corp.; Motion for judgment.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 2, 1922, Cause No. 1965, U. S. v. Theyken; continued to Nov. 11.
" 2, " " " 1966, U. S. v. Richman; plea of guilty.
" 2, " " " 1963, U. S. v. Antido; preliminary hearing waived.
" 4, " " " 1964, U. S. v. Vincent; testimony taken of Chang Tau So and Mr. and Mrs. Thellifsen.

UNITED STATES v. PERCY R. MOORE.

(Continued from last week)

Not being admitted after knocking, the complaining witness forced the door, apparently with little difficulty, and found his wife standing up fully dressed and the accused, also upright, some distance away. The testimony of the complaining witness and of the two called by him differs from that offered by the defendant chiefly in respect to the appearance of the two persons found in the room and the condition of the bed. The complaining witness declares that his wife's hair was disarranged, the Greek bartender who was with him says that "it was not well combed," while the Chinese detective called by the prosecution says nothing on this point. On the other hand the wife testifies that her hair was in proper condition and in this she is fully corroborated by a hotel servant. Again the complaining witness says that defendant was holding up his trousers, the Greek bartender says that they were down when defendant rose after falling on his knees when the visitors entered and the Chinese detective merely says that they were not properly fastened. The accused and the wife testify that the former was fully dressed when the intruders entered and that it was one of them who seized the defendant and loosened his trousers. The two hotel servants corroborate them except in stating that the accused wore a vest (waistcoat) instead of a coat, but there was a fire in the room and the accused according to the undisputed testimony, had been engaged in writing and figuring. Finally the prosecution's witnesses testify that the bed was rumpled while the accused and the wife say that it was merely littered with patterns and papers which they had been using and that the disarrangement occurred after the outside parties had entered. In this also they are corroborated by the hotel servants. The complaining witness claims to have seen his wife's underwear on the bed but no other witness corroborates him in this and the accused and the wife contradict him.

In such a conflict of testimony the credibility of the witnesses becomes doubly important. The complaining witness testified very earnestly but with an evidently intense feeling against his wife as well as the accused. His testimony would be more convincing were it not for a letter which he wrote to his wife's mother same three weeks after the event in which, referring to the wife and the accused, he said:

> "I discovered them in bed in a hotel here, and the man is now in jail on charge of adultery, (*sic*) and will soon be indicted for white slavery and larceny." (Ex. 2)

This brief sentence contains no less than three incorrect statements. The wife and the accused were not "discovered in bed" but as we have seen, according to the testimony of the complaining witness himself, they were discovered standing upright a considerable distance apart. The accused was not only not "in jail" at the time the letter was written (May 11) but was not there at any time having given bail immediately upon his arrest and there is no hint of

Nov. 4, 1922, Cause No. 1970, U. S. v. Rivera; testimony taken of Bell, Skelton, and Yung Shing Ku.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 1, 1922, Cause No. 1919, Liu Shao Pu v. North China Cold Storage Co.; judgment.
" 3, " " " 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; judgment.
" 3, " " " 1868, U. S. v. Armstrong; sentence.
" 3, " " " 1926, U. S. v. Armstrong; sentence.
" 3, " " " 1910, U. S. v. Nelson; sentence.
" 3, " " " 1911, U. S. v. Hickey; sentence.
" 3, " " " 1229, Pacific Sanitary Co. v. American Sales Corp.; order of dismissal.
" 6, " " " 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; passed for settlement.
" 6, " " " 1333, Chinese Maritime Customs v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; submitted.
" 7, " Consular Court, District of Canton, In re Pearl Louise Bertch's estate; order authorizing sale of certain assets and payment of claims.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 2, 1922, Cause No. 1963, U. S. v. Antido; order.
" 4, " " " 1964, U. S. v. Vincent; order.
" 4, " " " 1970, U. S. v. Rivera; judgment.

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 13, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1671, Pate v. Martin.
" 13, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1723, Pate v. Martin.
" 15, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1339, Simmons v. Gilmore.
" 17, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1320, Quelch v. Crawley.
" 20, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.
" 27, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1396, Weeks v. Esso Co. of China.
" 28, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.
December 4, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 1, 1922, Cause No. 1849, Johnson v. Crane; marshal's return of summons.
" 1, " " " 1229, Pacific Sanitary Co. v. American Sales Corporation; stipulation.
" 2, " " " 1966, U. S. v. Richman; complaint.
" 2, " " " 1017, Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al.; motion and notice.
" 2, " " " 1212, In re estate of Will H. Brun, deceased; application for leave to pay claims; approval.
" 2, " " " 1967, Yuen Sung Zung Kee v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 2, " " " 1957, Henry Jory v. U. S. Steel Products Co.; marshal's return of summons.
" 2, " " " 1968, Hung Yueh San v. Samuel Zimmerman; petition; summons issued.
" 2, " " " 1941, Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press; answer.

any attempt to charge him with "white slavery and larceny."

The prosecution's chief corroborating witness is, as we have seen, a Greek bartender who declined to answer two proper questions on the ground that his answers. "would incriminate" him and who states the accused had once brought a case against him in the Mixed Court. The only other corroboration comes from the Chinese detective supplied for a consideration by a local agency known as the "Oriental Secret Service"; and we doubt if, standing alone and uncontradicted, the prosecution's evidence exceeds that of numerous cases [3] where verdicts were directed in favor of parties charged with this same offense, the evidence being considered insufficient to go to the jury. For the maximum penalty in this case is three years of imprisonment [4] and a woman's honor is involved no less than a man's liberty.

But as we have seen the prosecution's witnesses are not uncontradicted. To the contrary, on every disputed point, they are met by other witnesses who, neither in number nor in credibility, suffer by comparison. Indeed the least interested witnesses to the occurrence of April 23 appear to be the hotel servants who, as we have seen, almost uniformly corroborate the accused. A strong corroborating circumstance is also found in the testimony of the wife's physician that her physical condition at the time was such as to render any improper relations between her and the accused highly improbable. In the face of all this we certainly could not find the circumstantial evidence to be "so cogent as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt." [5]

With costs *de officio*, the accused is

ACQUITTED.

3. *Georgia.* Weaver v. State, 74 Ga. 376. Weems v. State, 84 Ga. 461, 11 S. E. 501; Lightner v. State, 126 Ga. 563, 55 S. E., 471.
Iowa. State v. Thompson, 133 Ia. 741, 111 N. W. 319; State v. Chaney 110 Ia. 199, 81 N. W. 454.
North Carolina. State v. Waller, 80 N. C. 401.
Texas. Graham v. State, Tex. App. 9, 11 S. W., 781; Kahn v. State, 38 S. W., 989 (Tex. Cr. App.) Green v. State, 53 Tex. Cr. 540, 110 S. W., 908.
4. Fed. Penal Code, Sec. 316. See U. S. v. Griego, 11 N. M. 392, 72 Pac 20, wherein the Court says:
"This prosecution is under the laws of the United States, and it will be observed that under the laws of the United States the crime of adultery is not specifically defined."
5. Corpus Juris II, 23.

Nov. 2, 1922 Cause No. 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; marshal's return of summons.
" 3, " " " 1969, I. E. Maslovsky v. U. S. Manufacturers Export Corporation; complaint.
" 4, " " " 1868, U. S. v. L. S. Armstrong; final commitment issued.
" 4, " " " 1926, U. S. v. L. S. Armstrong; final commitment issued.
" 4, " " " 1910, U. S. v. John M. Nelson; final commitment issued.
" 4, " " " 1911, U. S. v. Eugene J. Hickey; final commitment issued.
" 4, " " " 1963, U. S. v. Antido; information.
" 4, " " " 1972, U. S. v. Antido; information.
" 4, " " " 1973, U. S. v. Antido; information.
" 4, " " " 1974, U. S. v. Antido; information.
" 4, " " " 1908, U. S. v. Rivera; information.
" 4, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; amended petition.
" 6, " " " 1212, In re Estate of Will H. Brun, deceased; receipt.
" 6, " " " 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes & Woods; demurrer.
" 6, " " " 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. A. T. Steele; notice of appeal.
" 7, " " " 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; answer.
" 7, " " " 1799, In re Amasa S. Fobes' Will; inventory and final account; affidavit of publication.
" 7, " " " 1412, In re Ellen S. Nordstrom's estate; letters of administratio.u

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... d					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d					1.16	T.P.L.						I.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East a.					18.25	P.M.L.							—
Do. d					18.55							P.M.L.	—
Peking ... a					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... d.										T.P.L.	12.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.42		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.50
Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.14	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

													*
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

													*
Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. B. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.38*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah ..... dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ..... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.27
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.37*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North .... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	13.05	..	18.30	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.08	0.02
Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.21	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.

THE

BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd, November, 1917.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:	*$60,000,000.00*
PAID UP CAPITAL:	*$12,279,800.00*
RESERVE FUND:	*$ 5,978,400.00*

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Sub-Branches:

(PEKING), (CHIHLI) Tientsin, Paoting, Hsuanhua, Lutai, Tangshan, Taming, Shihchiachuang, (MANCHURIA) Changchun, Mukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchwang, Liaoyuanchow, Heiho, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Kaiyuan, Suihwafu, Hailunfu, Kungchuling, Yenchi, Hulan, Antah, Linchiang, Tunghwa, (HUPEH) Hankow, Wuchang, Ichang, (HUNAN) Changsha, (KIANGSU) Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusieh, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow,(South), Tsinkiangpu, Changshui, Panpu,(SHANTUNG) Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Linchinghsien, Tsinning, (SHANSI) Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Shinchianghsien Tatungfu, (HONAN) Kaifeng Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG) Canton, Hongkong, Swatow, Kiungchow, (FUKIEN) Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Santuao, (CHEKIANG) Hangchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Woochow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, Chianghsia, (KIANGSI) Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chingtehchen, Chian, (ANHWEI) Wuhu, Anking, Pangpu, Luchowfu, Tatung, Luan, (SZECHUEN) Chengtu, Chungking, Wanhsien, Tzeliutsing, Tungchuen, Wutungchiao, (KWEICHOW) Kweiyang, Sanchiang, Anshun, (SHANSI) Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (SUIYUAN) Kweihwating, Paotowchen, (TSAHAR) Kalgan, Fengchen, Dolun, Tsaitzesan.

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